BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 96 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
25th June ..	"NEURALIA" ..	8,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,115
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th „ ..	"MANTUA" * ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
23th June ..	* "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
24th June ..	PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf
26th „ ..	CHAKLA	Karachi direct 5 am
29th „ ..	TAROBA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	in August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	30th June
Peking Maru		30th June	10th July
Bushu Maru		10th July	22nd July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Kai	4668.	26th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	6th June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5838.	16th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fukuara	3359	31st „	12th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods ar received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050.000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA

BRANCHES

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Sendai
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nihama	Tsuruburacho
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

J. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Post Box No 389.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,53
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,88
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hatfras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiello
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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R. R. HYND,
Agent.

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WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
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303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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Agency Applications Invited.

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SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

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Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

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INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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Bunder Road, Karachi, M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS not as canvassing agents for the above Company.

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Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tiliatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application. The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

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Agents.

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Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

CHANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

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A R 583

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A C9765

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
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WANTED—A GRADUATE SENIOR TRANSLATOR able to translate from Arabic, Persian and Urdu into English and vice versa. Pay Rs. 150-5-200 with good prospects. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June. Candidate selected will be on probation for a year. SHEIKH YAKUB V. M. Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.
A C 9798

WANTED for the National College of Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

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DOCKS AND JETTIES.—Shed Officers, Assistant Shed Officers, Shed Writers, Import Clerk, Shed Note Clerks, Delivery Clerks, Gunners, Tea Clerks, Gate Clerks (retired Military Punjabi Staff preferable) and Cranemen.

CLERICAL.—Clerks experienced in Claims, Audit, Refunds, Records, Trains and Accounts Section work.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Indian English Speaking and non-English Speaking Drivers, Firemen, Shunters, Carriage Examiners and Assistant Carriage Examiners, Workshop Staff in all branches of a Railway Locomotive Workshop, Time Keepers, etc.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.—Accountants and Clerks versed in all branches of Audit Department work.

PRESS.—Machine men, Compositors, Distributors, etc.

STORES DEPARTMENT.—Clerks for Accounts and Records, Depot Storekeeper, Stock-Holders, Receivers and Despatcher, Khalasies for handling.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers, Timekeepers, Carpenters, Fitters, Blacksmiths and Clerical Staff.

Previous Railway experience in the case of Loco and Traffic Running and Station Staff essential. Selected candidates will be allowed Rail and Steamer fares to destination. Applications should be made with copies of testimonials either to Mr. L. F. W. Nolan, Recruiting Officer, A. B. Railway at his office 100 Clive Street Calcutta or to Heads of Departments in Chittagong. To avoid delay, applicants in Calcutta may apply in person with copies of their service certificates to Mr. Nolan who is authorised to make appointments on the spot. Salary of Staff will be according to qualifications. T. R. NOLAN. Acting Agent, Assam Bengal Railway.
A D 9757

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell coal of approved quality of a big colliery situated at Chanda. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5022, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 587

WANTED at once—A GUJERATI HINDOO CLERK, knowing English for a printing press; attendance 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply Box No. 5031 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R597

WANTED—An educated lady tutor for two Indian Princesses in the Bombay Presidency. Apply with degrees and other qualifications stating salary expected to Box No. 5028 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 59.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND OFFICER. One with Mate's Certificate preferred. Apply personally to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A R593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHARE TRANSFER CLERK for a local Mill Office. only experts need apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 5009. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R556

WANTED—A TYPHIST CLERK, knowing accounts good handwriting essancial. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 5030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 595

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for an Indian State to take charge of electric power houses and installations and telephone and motor car departments. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 591

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and History for the current academical year, for the Robertson High School, Burhanpur on Rs. 65 p.m., Applications with copies of testimonials be sent before the 7th July, 1921, to B. N. PANDE, Offg. Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
A C 9793

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—3 Rooms on Hornby Road, for Office. Apply stating terms to ROI-CHAND MOTICHAND & Co., Mamadevi Bombay, No. 2.
D R 574

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

FOR SALE.—5 CARDS 1894 Asalees, Slubbing 1890 Platt Bros. 1 Drawing 1899, 2 Inter 1900, 2 Roving Frames 1900, Tweedale and Smalt Smalleyworking in good condition. For particulars and prices please Apply to Box No. 5007. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9762

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9630

EDUCATIONAL,

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 573

LOST & FOUND,

IT IS NOTIFIED for the public information that four share certificates scrips Nos. 3131 to 33 and 92 with Transfers of the Ahmedabad Electric Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Nathalal Maganlal have been LOST or MISLAID. Anyone having knowledge of same should communicate to Dalsukhlal Nathalal, 566, Pydhonie Bombay.
PB R 596

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Lalpeth coal is now available for ready and forward deliveries. There is no restriction of wagon supply. Hence constant and regular supply available. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & CO., Proprietors Lalpeth and Senala Collieries, 39/41, Apollo Street, Top floor of Morvi Bank, Fort, Bombay.
R 586

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are shortly opening their Branch Office in Bombay to transact.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR BUSINESS

and are temporarily located at No. 72, Apollo Street, (2nd floor) where all business will be attended to. Messrs. Desai and Co., who were until recently their Chief Bombay Agents, having resigned, are authorized to collect all the out-standing premiums on policies issued by them.

For and behalf of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

MACKENZIE & RAJBALLY,
Managing Agents.
C 9777

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN CEMENT, CO. LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,600 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 150 PER SHARE.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors held on 15th June, 1921, it was resolved to make a Second Call of Rs. 35 per share and to make it payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 16th August, 1921.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all payments made after the due date.

Bombay, June 23, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD.
Agents.
C 9809

THE INDIAN TOY & GLASS MANUFACTURING, CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Toys and Glass Mfg. Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 38-42, Argyle Road, Dana-Bunder on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (Std.) to sanction the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors.

1. That as continued quarrels between the Agents, their utter absence of interest in the working of the Company and their indifference to its interests combined with gross mismanagement, have worked to the great detriment of the Company and are likely to do still more in future, the Agents Messrs Maganlal Vithaldas Padshah and Co., are hereby dismissed as Agents.
2. That Messrs. Kanji Khetsey and Co., be and are hereby appointed Agents to the Company on terms to be settled hereafter between them and the Directors.

A second Extra Ordinary General Meeting will be held on Saturday the 16th July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (Std) at the above place to confirm the resolutions as above, if passed at the meeting of the 2nd July 1921.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY,
Chairman.
C 9813

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

TO OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE attention of motorists is invited to the following rules made under Section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1914

RULE 9 (d)

Under this rule owners of motor vehicles are required to see that all numbers on motor vehicles are clearly painted and that the tail lamp, or any part of the car, or the accessories does not screen part of the back number plate.

RULE 24 (4)

Under this rule the use of acetylene or electric lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light is prohibited within the Town and Island of Bombay by an order of the Commissioner of Police (8116/M. V. of 11-6-1920) unless they are suitably screened either by the use of ground glass or by painting the glass all over with white paint.

THE PENALTY.

For non-compliance with the above rules is a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for the first offence and to Rs. 200 in the event of the offender having been previously convicted.

(Sd.) R. L. McCULLOCH.
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
C 9812

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA—WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) T. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.
A C9761

WANTED.—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Hinganghat Municipality. The post is permanent and pensionable. Non-need apply who has not passed the sanitary Surveyor's examination. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 (50-2½-75) plus Rs. 7/8 as cycle allowance. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to join immediately. Preference will be given to those who are Matriculates having Sanitary training. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th July, 1921. S. C. ROY, Secretary M. C. Hinganghat, (C. P.) dated 20th June, 1921.
A C 9795

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Some influential CONVASERS for selling shares on a monthly salary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per month according to their progress. Apply to M. SHAUKAT ALI, Managing Director Hindustan Cow Protection and Trading Co., Ld., 36, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.
A R 594

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 547

WANTED.—SITUATION as Tanner by an energetic young man of a respectable and high Mahommadan family having practical experience in Dyeing and Tanning of hides for the last two years, possesses creditable certificates from various tanneries and with best recommendations. Apply Box No. 5025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 587

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL (near Prarthna Samaj, Girgaon)—New Standards VI and VII have been added this year and will begin on 1st July 1921. Admission open to BOYS and GIRLS with second languages, French, Sanskrit, or Persian. Application's for admission received daily between 8-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
M R 553

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. TRANJIVAN DEVRAJ & Co., Secretaries, 3, Baroda Road, Rangoon.
M C9729

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory of tiles and bricks in working order with plant, Labour quarters etc., for immediate sale. Apply TANTREE & CO., Topiwala Luxmi Chal, Grant Road Tram Terminus. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
T R579

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 9-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 8-6; Large Raisins, Rs. 8-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 8-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta
T R 616

FIRMS dealing in spun silk yarn and cordonet silk yarn both Italian and Japanese and firms dealing in fast dyes of all shades are earnestly requested to promptly communicate with the undersigned with a view to arrange for a supply of goods on a whole sale basis. GENERAL MANAGER, The Maha Lakshmi Weaving Institute, No. 1, Kutra Road, Allahabad.
T R9775

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LOST SHARES, ETC.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

3 HALF SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3953/54A, 12569A, of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Vussonji Lakhmidas, have been LOST or MISLAID.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the company at their registered office, York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share Certificates will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

R 599

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the two shares bearing Nos. 734 and 901 of the China Mills Co., Ltd., standing on the name of our clients Vrajdas Lalbhai Khandwalla and Ragildas Varajdas Khandwalla, residing at Vadi Falia, Surat are LOST or MISLAID. Our clients desire to apply to the Liquidator of the company for payment in respect of the said shares. Any person or persons in possession of the said shares or making a claim in respect thereof are hereby required to give notice to the Undersigned at their address No. 32.34, Ghoga Street, Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.

(Sd.) THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Varajdas Lalbhai Khandwalla and Rangildas Varajdas Khandwalla.

C 9820

LOST.

SOME PAPERS, such as a Post-Office Savings Bank Book, Bombay Bank Savings Book, and fixed Deposit Receipt of the Bombay Bank and one small Book all tied up in a handkerchief were LOST in Fort, to-day by our client. Finder should return to Messrs. MANILAL & KHER, Solicitors, 65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. A suitable reward will be given.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.

C 9819

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supplying and erecting a Passenger Lift in the office of the Accountant General, at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Plans may be seen and specification and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Sealed tenders must be delivered at this office by 12 o'clock noon on June 29th. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

T A C 9810

NOTICE.

THE whole of the grass and Babool sticks falling within the cantonment area Santa Cruz, is FOR SALE, which can be seen at any time except Sundays. Please apply to the Cantonment Magistrate, Santa Cruz on or before 28th June, 1921. The auction sale of the above will be held at Santa Cruz, Cantonment Magistrate's Office at 3 p m on 29-6.21.

SECRETARY.
Cantonment Committee, Santa Cruz

TA C 9816

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS SALE OF 686 BALES OF FINE STAPLE COTTON.

By the order of the Bombay Cotton Co., and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Saluwala Baxiram Dhandu Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 29th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) near the Bombay Cotton Co's sample Room near Grants Buildings the following.

56 Bales Purna.
271 Bales Satana.
318 Bales Sailu.
38 Bales Purbhani.
1—Bales Nanded.
686

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Officer in Charge Supply Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) empty petrol and ghee tins, dealwood cases, lead, earthen jars, neam and neatfoot oils, margarine, olives, horse radish, dalia etc

Immediate cash delivery.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers, 41, Esplanade Road Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY etc

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office at their rooms gold bangles, chain, necklace, diamond rings, earrings, 18 K T Watch, pearl and ruby earring, buttons, diamond nose-ring, sankdas, diamond upring, etc.

Jewelleries will be on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFE.

RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 41 Esplanade Road.

Three very strong iron safe with stand.

Safe on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-3. p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a.vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler horse.
One 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 seasor "Rover" English car with electric lights, Battery, wind screen, etc., in good running order.
1 Stud bred chestnut mare 14.2 aged 8.

AUCTION SALE OF BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, GRAMOPHONE MACHINES, STEEL GRITS, ROUND SUGAR OF LEAD, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms a 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned:—
617 cases Belgium window glasses size 16 ozs.
257 cases Belgium window glasses size 24 ozs.
100 kegs Round Sugar of Lead each containing 100 lbs. in all 5 tons.
120 bags Steel Grit No. 5 in all about 6 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Mr. Ganpatrao Janardhan Hambir and his wife Luxmibai and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Atmaram Balaji Hambir and Balkoo Balaji Hambir in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagees by and under the mortgaged dated the 1st day of December 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that the undivided one fourth share or part of and all the right title and interest of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Toras land or ground situate at Ferguson Road, Bombay containing by about admeasurement 4231 sq. yds. Registered in Collector's Book under Old No. 759 New No. 12743 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1/2751 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1046 and Street No. 51 and bounded as follows on the East by the ground of Nilaji Bhiwaji on the West by the ground of Bnikaji Hiraji on the North by the ground of Janardhan Rancliod on the South by the ground of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smethan Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMAR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Atta Hussein Makdumbux in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th day of March 1920 and made between the abovenamed Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (free from Sanad) land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ali Umar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 954, 955 and 956 and New Nos. 8130 Old Survey Nos. 1883, 1884 and 1885 and New Survey No. 818 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6036 and Street Nos. 177-179-181 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Ali Umar Street, on the North by another property of the Mortgagor mortgaged to the Mortgagee and on the South by the property of Khatri Ahmed Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry., Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th and THURSDAY, the 30th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of bazri, bags of toor, bags of Hirda, bags of oorid, bags of telly, bags of dry chillies, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bales of Hessen cloth, bales of F P. cotton, Loose iron pipes, bale of C. P. Goods, baskets of bangles, bag of formet, cases of hats, case of medicine, bags of flour, bags of sugar, bdls. of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, case of locks, loose G. I. pipes, bdle of cotton twist, cases of oilman stores, wagon of bricks, gas cylinders, case of hair oil, bdles of walking sticks, cases of baggage etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount srall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down

AUCTION SALE of Plant and Machinery of The West India Brick Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, near the Junction of Haines Road, Ferguson Road and Worlee Road, the following brick making Machinery:—

2—Carven No. 1 Brick Making Machine with single Mix.
2—Open base perforated grinding Mills and Elevators 9ft. 0in. diameter.
2—Adams Piano wire screens and 2 shoots.
1—Mixing and Tempering Mill 7ft. 0in. diameter.
1—Baxter's stone breaker complete with set of jaws.
1—Engine to drive same.
Main shifting pulley's, pedestals, wall boxes, etc.
1—Marshall compound jet condensing Engine with cylinders. 13ft. 21in. diameter, pools governer fly wheel grooved for 7 ropes 14in. diameter.
1—Lancashire Boiler 30ft. by 6ft. by 6in. diameter, Yates and Thoms.
1—Boiler Feed Pump 6in. by 4in. by 6in.
1—Small pump, steam pipes and connections.
Miscellaneous stores, accessories, and spare parts for machine.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Grant Road Station.

A quantity of unclaimed articles of clothing cloths caps, books etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER BOTTLES AND SODA WATER BOTTLES.

On TUESDAY, the 28th June 1921 at 9 a.m. at Mazagon Grain Depot (at "E" Shed) THE BOMBAY AUCTION Co., will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Assistant Director of S. & T. Embarkation such as stone ginger beer bottles 312, Cork Pattern Ginger Beer Bottles 228, Crown Cork pattern soda water bottles 1027.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR OILS
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cuses all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, ete and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. one only.
MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
PRESENT PICTURE BILL!
"MAN WHO WAS AFRAID."
A Splendid 5 reel photo-drama. Featuring the famous actors:
M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS
A young Aristocrat lost his memory while he was tourchered by the Indians for a week for insult. The young girl that meets him marries him for the sake of his riches and hates his cowardice. A well remembered sailor's song recalls him his past. He tells his story to his wife and there is reconciliation.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!
For Adults only
A WORLD, SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in:—
"Other Men's Daughters"
By E. Lloyd Sheldon.
A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME
A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.
USUAL PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE LAST TIME
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
A Picture of a Thousand Thrills!
"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
AN EMILE CUSTARD PRODUCTION
A Photo-Novel of Gaston Leroux's Famous Mystery Story of the most Engrossing Mystery Picture of the Season.
Featuring a competent cast of recognized screen artist, including.
Ethel Grey Terry, Edmund Elton, George Cowl, and Lorin Raker.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
The latest Topical Budget in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10.15 p.m. (S. T.).

LAST DAY OF THE LAST WEEK.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
THIS WEEK
The all engrossing Conclusion
of their tremendously powerful Serial
"The Broken Coin"
and
A four-reel Indian Mythological Drama
SAVITRI
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD)
Simultaneously
Starting To-morrow
Saturday 25th June 1921
AT TWO PICTURE HOUSES
of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
THE GLOBE CINEMA
and
THE WEST-END CINEMA
A Wonderful Indian Production
"Govardhan-Dhari"
Produced by the Hindustan Film Mfg. Co. depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of Shri Krishna.
Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes such as the vision of the sublime Universe in the mouth of Shri Krishna — The uplifting of the Govardhan Mountain by Shri Krishna, and other miraculous scenes the like of which have never before been shown in Bombay.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

PEARA SAHEB
of
CALCUTTA
King of Indian Singers
Famous for Gramophone Records
WILL GIVE
SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS
MUSIC CONCERT
AT
Baliwala's Grand Theatre
On MONDAY, 27th June, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THE
MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
A PURELY INDIAN
All coloured sacred drama, brimful of mysticism of the glorious East:—
Yasoda Nandan
OR
Shree Radha Krishna
A picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter in Hindu mythology of Shree Krishna.
featuring
Miss Sushiladevi and Miss Pramoda Sunderi.
Daily Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Prices as usual.
THE HIT of THE SEASON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p m.
A Thrilling Photoplay of the
TURF, STAGE and AIR.
"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"
A Sensational Drama of
RACING, STAGE LIFE AND
AEROPLANES.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
PATHE PICTORIAL AND COMEDIES

THE EMPIRE
DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SUPER PICTURES SEASON
The Latest Pathe Colour Production.
"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE."
in 6 Reels.
A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.
The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS
TO-MORROW SATURDAY 25TH JUNE
D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"THE IDOL DANCER"
A Love Story of Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Daily at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
BIG NEWS!!
A POSITIVE SENSATION!
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
Remember this is a Madan Production
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.
Adapted for the Screen from the
Vishnu Puranam
by
PANDIT TULSI DUTT SHAIDA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
COMING. COMING.
SATURDAY NEXT
VIKRAM-URVASI
BY
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
A filmatised version of Shree Kalidas the Shakespeare of India, abounding in delightful scenes, which will charm everyone.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Subhadra-Haran
PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.
The most enchanting story of
HINDU MYTHOLOGY
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.
TIME
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. up to 8 a. m. of 23-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 2nd	
			1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	26 61	14 67	7 23
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	0 00	25 03	15 7	7 80
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0 00	27 04	6 14	8 12
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 01	19 58	17 58	8 53
Kemp & Co. (C. Hd)	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd June, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—No rain is reported. Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and Rawalpindi and at the former station humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Multan and Ambala and below it at Rawalpindi and Lahore; night temperature is higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Agra report 4.60in., 3.80in. and 0.35in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and temperature considerably lower than usual except at Jhansi where they are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer received 0.25in. of rain and Kotah, Jaipur and Bikaner recorded falls which are insignificant in amount. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Jacobabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is slightly below normal at Ajmer, Jaipur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been no rain over the division. Skies are moderately clouded and at Indore and in Gujarat humidity is in defect. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual in east Kathiawar, north Gujarat and Central India West, the excess above normal being 11 deg. at Ahmedabad; night temperature is above the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east of the division, but has disappeared from the south west. Jubbulpore reports 3.10in.—and Raipur 0.60in., falls at other stations lying within half in inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north of the division humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri and Karwar night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen except at Poona and Belgaum; but the falls there are insignificant. Skies are moderately clouded and in the north-west of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has disappeared from the Peninsula excluding Malabar but has extended in the United Provinces, where some heavy falls have been received. It has been nearly general in Malabar, in the northern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana. Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Jubbulpore report heavy falls of 4.60in., 3.50in. and 3.10in. respectively. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana, north Gujarat and Central India West; it has fallen in the United Provinces and is below normal there and over the greater part of the Central Provinces. The sea is reported as rough from Colombo, Mangalore and Karachi and the Bombay monsoon has on the whole weakened still further.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in east Rajputana, Central India West and into the south-east Punjab and some decrease is probable in the United Provinces. No large change is expected elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd June, 1921:—

The monsoon has strengthened in Bihar and extended in the United Provinces and Central India East. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Malabar, and local in Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein, Rangoon one inch; Tounge three; Kyaukpyu, Dibrugarh two; Silchar, Dhubri one and a half; Cherrapunji, Darjiling three; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one and a half; Barisal, Bogra, Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri two, Sambalpur one; Darbhanga, Naya Dumka two; Patna one and a half; Gorachpur, Lucknow, Bahraich one; Sutna one and a half; Pachmarhi four; Pendra one and a half and Mercara three.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a m, 10 a m, 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.797
Temperature of Air — degrees	84 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	79 4
Dew Point "	77 7
Relative humidity of Air	0 849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)	8 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	89 1
Minimum do do	81 8
General direction of Wind / From Midnight to Midnight	W, SW
Movement of Wind do. miles	138
Fall of Rain inches	0.90
Total fall during month "	23 61
do. year "	26 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 22nd	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	29th June	m 5 1	24 2
		4 54a	25 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	29th June	m 19 39	20 5
		11 16a	18 9

COMMERCIAL

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 21st June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers—	—20-3
Do. Aug. sellers ..	—19-3
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay July, Sellers ..	—21-3
August Sellers	—20-3
Fine White 5ava C. & F. Karachi July Sellers ..	—21-3
Do. August Sellers ..	—20-6

EXCHANGE.

London, 21st June, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 50
In Germany	262 25
In Italy	74 66

New York, 21st June, 1921

Demand Bills ..	374 75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 21st June, 1921

Stockholm	16.83
Christiania	26.25
Amsterdam	11 31
Switzerland	22 25
Belgium	46 13
Athens	00 00

DISCOUNTS.

London, 21st June, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	5 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 m st ..	5 5/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	7

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B. ..	70 1/2
,, Best English Selected G. ..	707.10
TIN BLOCK	163

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June July Value	21
,, Tone Quiet Only Small demand	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Sellers	34/3
,, Months J. J. Sellers ..	33/6
,, Buyers	..
,, Tone	..
Redts 5 per cent..	42 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

June 23.

In accordance with the further higher advices from New York the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 335 and soon after declined steadily till Rs. 327. It then advanced to Rs. 328 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 327. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 326 and closed at Rs. 326.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a good demand from Shippers and local millwalas. About 3,500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday. The receipts of cotton continue to be heavy and we are not inclined to believe in any material advance in prices here at present. We would, therefore, recommend our friends to sell off their stock of ready cotton at the current prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 23rd June 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August ..	326
,, ,, Bengal July ..	242
,, ,, ,, September, ..	253
Fine Oomra July ,, ..	3001/2
,, ,, September ..	317

KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoms, Irit Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

Dep. 5. 847

When Well, Keep Well.

Don't contract the medicine-taking habit. If you are ill you probably need medicine. But when you are well again, prudent habits, physical exercise, plain diet and regular health giving sleep should suffice to keep you well.

Be satisfied that you are free from symptoms of kidney weakness. If you have doubt Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may help you. This kidney medicine does not create a medicine-taking habit.

Examine yourself. Do you wake up in the mornings with a dull, throbbing pain in the back? Are your eyelids puffed up and your hands and ankles swollen? Is the urine cloudy, gravelly or scalding? Is the flow too great or too little? Are your limbs shaky and rheumatic, especially when the weather is damp? Do you get attacks of rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica?

If you must say "Yes." to any of these questions there is definite need to take a special kidney medicine, and you cannot do better than to start at once with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd June 1921.

F. G. Broach	July August, ...	327
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	244
Fully Good Bengal	September ...	254
Fine Oomra's	July, ...	301
,, ,,	September	317

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F'dsad	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab ..	273	288	241
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No 1	345	335	320
M.G. Central P. No 2	330	320	305
M.G. Broach ..	337	327	312
Southerns 7 ..	350	340	325

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 3 p. m. on 22nd June 1921

Cotton ..	7,900	Bales
Wheat ..	7,147	Qrs.
Linseed ..	3,292	,,
Rape, etc. ..	840	,,
Cingellyseed ..	751	,,
Poppyseed ..	74	,,
Groundnuts ..	9	,,
Castorseed ..	133	,,
Rice ..	12,163	,,
Kyrsoollams ..	993	,,
Cottonseed ..	Nil	,,
Mowrasee ..	Nil	,,
Gram ..	1,469	,,
Jawar ..	Nil	,,
Matar ..	Nil	,,
Barley ..	1311	,,
Bajra ..	936	,,
Coal ..	530	Ton

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

13rd June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2 4	24 8 0
Do.	1	26 9 6
Do.	1 1/4	26 9 6
Do.	1 1/2	85 8 9
Do.	1 3/4	90 8 9
Do.	2	93 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1921

	per Maund,	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	92 9 6
Do.	1 1/4	101 9 6
Do.	1 1/2	101 9 6
Do.	1 3/4	101 9 6
Do.	2	94 9 6
Japanese Copper Bars		85 9 6
Peach tchs Joint		89 9 6
Copper English Bars		37 0 6
Brass-Bars		52 0 6
Lead		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates

6 30 p. m. 23rd June, 1921.

Forward			Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat April May	—	—	—
Wheat June-July	—	—	—
Wheat Sept. ..	—	—	10 4 9
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—	—	—
Linseed May	—	—	—
Linseed Sept.	—	—	16 9 9
Linseed Dec.	—	—	—
Rapeseed April-May	—	—	—
Rapeseed June-July	—	—	—
Teelseed Gujar 85-15	Dec	Jan.	—
Teelseed Gujar 75-25	Dec	Jan.	—
Teelseed Gujar 50-50	Dec.	Jan.	—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

June 23.

Sterling B.C. T.T. 1.3-3/8.
Sterling B.C. D.D. 1.3-13/32.
Bank Selling T.T. 1.3¼.
Bank Selling D.D. 1.3-17/32.
Japan 198.
Hongkong 204.
Singapore 180.
Shanghai 274.
America 419.
Lyons 290.
Silver 35 3/8d.
Bar Silver 93-1-0.
Gold £5-9-2.
Mint Gold 31-1-0.
Cross 3-74.
Lon.-Belgium 47.50.
Italian 75.20.
Swiss 22.20.
French Cross 46.80.
G. Mark 259.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England 6½ per cent.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 23.

Bars Gold Ready Rs. 31-3-0.
Bars Silver Ready Rs. 93-2-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3-17/32.
D D on London 1/3-9/16.
D D on Paris Francs 290.
3 M/st D A Francs 320.
T T on Japan Rs. 197.
60 D/st D P Rs. 190.
American Cross Rate Dollars 3.74.
Paris Cross Rate Francs 46.80.
London Silver Spot D, 35-3/8.
London Silver Forward D, 35-3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper 58-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.

SINUSES

are cured without operation

Rajvaid

Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj

152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

June 23.

S S Haimon, Harrickson, Piraens.
S S Graig, Smith, Lorenzo Marquis.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Cabato, Giobatta, Venice.
S S Hwah Jab, Bieling, Jeddah.
S S Firoozie, Beattie, Calcutta.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Kalyan, Finch, China and Japan.
S S Taisho Maru, Tanaka, Calcutta.
S S Trafford Hall, Parken, Karachi.
S S Zayani, Merryless, Busreh etc.
S S Purnea, Beedle, Busreh etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Brookline for Antwerp.
Steamer Rajput for Calcutta

S S Haimon:—The steamer Haimon, 3134 tons, Captain G B Harrickson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Piraens, with a general cargo.

S S Graig:—The steamer Graig, 1857 tons, Captain T Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marquis, with a cargo of coal.

S S Cabato:—The V S N Co's steamer Caboto, 5223 tons, Captain R Giobatta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc, with general cargo and passengers.

S S Kalyan:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Kalyan, 5628 tons, Captain S Finch, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trafford Hall:—The W anr A Graham Co's steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain F Parken, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain J S Merryless, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

June 23.

S S Neuralia for Antwerp:—392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Neuralia for London:—93 cwts linseed oil cake, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Kasagar for London:—25 bales cotton, Haji Md. Haji Abdul Reman; 2 bundles W carpet, K A H Alan and Sons; 12 cwts bonemeal, Kulkarni Lele and Co; 30 cwts chutney, M M Poonjajee and Co.

S S Kasagar for Hull:—720 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Brookline for Antwerp:—4500 tons manganese ore, Cie Belge des Mines Minerals et Metan.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—642 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Vechldijk for Antwerp:—2 cwts dry casing Ad Meyer and Co; 167 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Vechldijk for Hamburg:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 55 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 40 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Vechldijk for Amsterdam:—10 cases cheese, F D Mehta and Co.

S S Vechldijk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell.

S S Kalyan for Hongkong:—4 cwts fishmaws, 18 cwts sharkfins, C Nathoo and Co.

S S Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—1421 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 1200 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Surajmal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nandlal Monilal.

S S Kenkon Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Kobe:—511 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tajima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT

June 23.

S S Tremayne from Delagoabay, Agents B I S N Co:—6116 tons coal.

S S Kalyan from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—520 cases brandy, 16 cases champagne, 15 cases wine, 30 cases olive oil, 92 guttas sunlight, 266 bars silver, 1 box specie, 15 boxes dollars, 1 box gold, 2 boxes 1 case sovereigns.

S S Jeddah from Jeddah, Agents B and P S N Co:—1 tin 20 suras 1 bundle 79 cases specie, 25 guttas betran, 40 bags gum myrrah, 9 bags gum arabic, 240 bags gum maithe, 97 packages alkali, 72 bags moong, 27 bags chora.

S S Clearway from Calcutta. Agents W and A Graham and Co:—5625 tons coal.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 28th or 29th of August and visit Allahabad on the 3rd and 4th October.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market closed weak owing to the speculators heavy selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1220, Bombay Dyeing 1725 art, Century 1165, Central India 4200, Colaba Land 2700, Crescent 685, Currimbhoy 1745, David 1630, Fazulbhoy 1000, Finlay 1095, Indian Bleaching 180 x, Indore Malwa 685, Kasturchand 1530, Kohinoor 3185, New Great 875, Pearls 1200, Phoenix 1185, Shapurji 410, Simplex 750, Swan 1095, Swadeshi 4500.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 690, Bombay Burma 590, Bombay Burma N I 167/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/8, Bombay Steam 310, Bundi Cement 39, Bombay Tramway 128/12, Indian Cement 350, Katni ord 280, Katni def 1390, New India Insurance 1 discount, Shivrajpur 31, Tata ord 111/4 xd, Tata def 570 xd, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 92/8, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8.

MONTAGU REPORT.

LONDON, June 16.

Montagu's report says that apparent steadiness of market is largely due to appreciation in gold reflected in United States exchange and consequent indifference to make silver sales to America, but behind apparent steadiness looms possibility of unseen powerful factors arising out of European demonetization of silver. It is stated that Reichsbank proposes to pledge 32 million ounces in order to obtain funds to discharge German obligations to allies due on 31st August. Reductions in quality of British silver coin is also resulting in surplus stock and fact that some sixty or even eighty million ounces of demonetized silver are being held in abeyance is serious factor in estimating sterling value of silver.

In spite of undoubted shrinkage of supplies bull operators appear to be skating on very thin ice.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 23, 1921.)

Mr. Yeshvantrai V. Vohra to act as Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Khan Saheb Framroz Sorabji Master on leave.

From the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi Mr. Harilal Nimchand Gosalia to be Deputy Political Agent, Frst Grade.

Rao Bahadur Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi to be Deputy Political Agent, Second Grade.

Kumar Shri Viravala to be Deputy Political Agent, Third Grade, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Harilal Jeykishandas Kothari to be Deputy Political Agent, Third Grade, vice Kumar Shri Viravala.

Mr. T. W. Marshall to act as Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Peroshaw B. R. Mody of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Bombay, dated the 15th March, 1921, is extended by fifteen days.

Mr. D. MacDonald, Superintendent of Police, has been granted privilege leave for sixteen days in combination with furlough with effect from the 17th April to the 30th June.

Mr. W. J. Herridge to be Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I. C. S., to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to Government and Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, during the privilege leave of Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S.

Captain C. T. I. Roark, 34th Poona Horse, to act as Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, from the forenoon of the 13th June 1921, vice Captain G. N. Vansittart, on leave.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to grant leave to Captain G. N. Vansittart, Adjutant, Bombay Body Guard, from 10th April (forenoon) to 15th October.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in Sind, is granted, leave for six months.

Mr. C .B. B. Clee, I. C .S., to be Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Mr. A. S. Dalal to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise on Rs. 450 per mensem and to do duty as Supervisor of Distilleries, Third Circle, Bombay.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, is granted, leave for four months.

Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 15th March.

Mr. Jehangir Dadabhoy Nanavati, is appointed Assistant Development Officer, Bombay Suburban District.

Mr. Maneckshah Sorabshah Commissariat, Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted, leave up to 30th September.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte to act as Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dinkar Shankar Sawarkar.

Mr. S. N. Chapekar to be temporary Lecturer in Marathi at the Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. G. G. Tipnis to be temporary Lecturer in Marathi at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission:—

(1) Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., M.L.C.
(2) Mr. R. A. Murdoch.

vice Messrs. N. B. Saklatwalla and A. M. Bell, resigned.

Mr. M. B. Soparkar, M.D. is appointed to act as Officiating Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Mr. S. N. Gore, I.M. & S.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, I. M. S. (Retired), is granted, from the date of relief, privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Christian, I. M. S., to act as Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, I. M. S. (Retired), proceeding on leave.

(Hony.) Lieut.-Colonel Raghavendra Row, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major B. Higham, I. M. S., to act as Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., I. M. S.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia, M. D. (Bom.), to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., I. M. S.

Captain D. M. Bhatavdekar, M.B., B.S., is appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Dulabhji Waghji Goghari, L.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District.

Mr. A. Nazareth, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Ghar Canals District to the Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. Manockjee J. M. Cursetjee, B.Sc., A.K.C., Acting Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Sukkur Barrage Division for service in connection with the preliminary work of the Barrage Project.

Mr. Burjorji Edalji Vachha, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, sion, to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, during the absence on leave of the late Mr. R. J. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, I.C.E., Superintending Engineed, Indus Left Bank Division, to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, relieving Mr. Burjorji Edalji Vachha, L.C.E.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is a crop and season report for the week ending June 21 for the Bombay Presidency:—

There was good rain during the week in parts of Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Elsewhere it was light and partial. Sowing of kharif crops continues almost throughout the Presidency. There was no rain in Sind and the water for irrigation in canals is insufficient, retarding transplantation of kharif seedlings, Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Board of National Education, Punjab have constituted a Text Book Committee to prescribe books to be taught in the National Schools affiliated to the Board. If any publishers or authors have any suitable Text books which they want to be prescribed in such schools, as readers, history, economics, politics, etc., especially in the vernaculars, they should send them to the Secretary of the Board of National Education, Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, marked "Text Book Committee," by July 31, 1921.

GROWTH OF DIVORCE.

CHURCHMEN AND THE MARRIAGE BOND.

The London Diocesan Conference discussed in mail week at Church House, Westminster, a resolution pledging the conference, "to adhere to the principle of the indissolubility of Christian marriage."

Mr. H. W. Hill (Kensington), proposing the resolution, said that Lord Buckmaster's Bill last year was destroyed. They were anxious this year, because Lord Gorell had been induced to introduce a Bill in the hope that it might be an agreed Bill. Lord Buckmaster took care to amend that Bill in his direction, and there was now another Buckmaster Bill before the House of Commons. What would people think 100 years hence if the speech the other day on the third reading of the Bill by the Bishop of Durham was held up to represent the current Church on this matter to-day? A wave of paganism was spreading over the Western world. They had seen the House of Lords cast aside the Christian tradition. They must not allow themselves to suffer from any delusion, or it would mean the confession that they had not the courage to try and stem that tide of paganism.

The Rev. A. V. Magee, vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, seconding the resolution, urged those present to look at America, which he described as the happy hunting-ground of divorce and the home of divorcees. There were over 100,000 divorces a year; one home in ten was wrecked every year. In England the number of divorces this year, compared with seven years ago, was six times as great, and he had noticed in that day's papers that four Judges were employed that day in attending to 101 undefended suits. Lord Buckmaster's Bill could be adequately described in two titles, "Divorce While you Wait", and "Mariage on Trial for Six Months." It was sometimes stated that the poor wanted a Divorce Bill. That was a li. The people who wanted divorce did not live in Bethnal Green, but in Belgravia.

SIR E. CLARKE'S DISSENT.

Sir Edward Clarke said they were asked to adhere to the indissolubility of Christian marriage. There was no such principle. The proposition was directly contrary to the explicit teaching of the law. It conflicted with the law and practice of this country for the last 250 years, and with the latest declarations and teachings of the Church of England on this matter. In England for 200 years divorce was dealt with by the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and it was only by Act of Parliament that divorce could be granted. But in every case brought before the House of Lords where the adultery of the wife was proved the relief was granted. From the Reformation to 1857 more than 250 Acts of Parliament granting a divorce passed through Parliament, and although the Bishops sat in the House of Lords all that time there was no record of any protest against the passing of the Acts. ("Shame.") The Act of 1857 only transferred divorce from the costly system of passing Acts of Parliament to the Courts of law.

Mr. Pennyman proposed as an amendment that the Conference should pledge itself to adhere "to the teaching of Jesus Christ concerning Christian marriage." He referred to the cases of officers who came back and found their wives had been unfaithful and they had to divorce them.

The Rev. C. J. Shaw seconded, but the amendment was lost and the resolution carried.—"The Times."

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

HEAVY FALL IN IMPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The trade returns of British India for May issued by the Department of Secretaries recorded a heavy fall in imports, the value amounting to Rs. 21 crores, a figure which appeared a year ago in April 1920. Exports show as yet very little signs of recovery, being Rs. 18 crores as in December last. Re-exports were valued at one crore. These figures were equal to a fall as compared with May 1920 of 13 per cent. in imports, of 30 per cent. in exports, and 32 per cent. in re-exports. The adverse balance of trade for the month of May 1921 was Rs. 2 crores, as again Rs. 7 crores in April 1921 and Rs. 6 crores in favour of India in May 1920. With regard to imports food, drink and tobacco fell in value by Rs. 130 lakhs, and manufactured articles by Rs. 192 lakhs, while raw materials showed an increase of Rs. 44 lakhs. In articles of food, drink tobacco and sugar, 16 d.s. and above, declined by over Rs. 55 lakhs, with a shrinkage of 3600 tons. In quantity in manufactured articles important decreases were in cotton piecegoods Rs. 371 lakhs, and in metals Rs 105 lakhs, while railway plant and and roling stock and machinery and millwork showed increases of Rs. 183 lakhs and Rs. 260 lakhs respectively. As regards exports of Indian produce food, drink and tobacco, they rose by Rs. 136 lakhs, chifly due to increased shipments of rice, while raw materials declined by no less than Rs. 565 lakhs, and manufactured articles by Rs. 338 lakhs. In raw materials, raw cotton and raw jute fell by Rs. 194 and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively, coupled with an increase of 2000 tons in raw cotton and a decrease of 25000 tons. in raw jute. Raw hides and skins fell in value by Rs. 82 lakhs, and oilseeds by Rs. 98 lakhs. Manufactured goods, jute, gunny bags and gunny cloth, alike are responsible for a decrease of Rs. 269 lakhs.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE BEFORE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

Four witnesses were examined to-day by the Telegraph Committee in connexion with hill allowances, locality allowances, house rent allowance and local and general scale telegraphists.

Mr. Brooke, a general scale man, in course of his evidence strongly pressed for a compensatory allowance to the employees of the Telegraph Department both in Simla and Delhi the former being highly expensive compared with any other big presidency town like Calcutta, while in the case of the latter due to the inconveniences that the Simla-Delhi move every year involves. Another reason for such a claim was that, in spite of the abnormally high prices ranging in Simla, the telegraph men unlike those in the plains could not augment their salaries by earning pie-money, because of the lengthy Government telegrams and voluminous press messages.

HOUSE RENT FOR ANGLO-INDIANS ONLY.

Mr. Keshavram, a local scale telegraphist of 25 years service complained that in matters of transfer from local to general service in his own case and in the case of many others, junior hands who had not even passed the efficiency bar and with very little service amounting in some cases to two or three years had been transferred to the general service above the heads of their seniors equally qualified to be transferred to general service. Then again, another source of grievance was that while Anglo-Indian service men, taken before 1913, were being granted house rent, Indian local service men, taken before 1913, were given no similar house rent. Witness strongly urged the grant of house rent and locality allowances in Simla, Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi as far as the Punjab was concerned.

Mr. S. C. Chatterjee, a general service telegraphists, was the next witness examined. He said he was transferred to Simla only two months ago, and on coming here he found it impossible to find a house immediately. He accordingly went to the head of his department but could not be helped. After some struggle, he succeeded in renting a house for Rs. 300 which was much more than Government granted him by way of house rent. But he said the main grievance was that, if Government could provide free quarter to all general service Anglo-Indians, why should not they show the same regard for Indians in general service, who are left to search for houses in a highly congested place like Simla, where rents are paid for the full season. This distinction, he urged should be removed and Indians should be given quarters as in the case of Anglo-Indians in the same category. Personally he would prefer Government quarter over house rent allowance and would not mind putting up in the vicinity of Anglo-Indians, provided houses were properly partitioned. Witness, from his wide experience of other big stations, could state that Simla was much more expensive than any other place. Concluding Mr. Chatterjee pressed that a fair percentage of Indians should be taken to higher grades such as Superior Division Deputy Superintendentship and other superior offices, as at present the Indian element in these grades was practically nil.

MORE INSTANCES OF PARTIALITY

Mr. Kapur, an Inspecting Telegraphist, was the last witness examined to-day. He said he was formerly an Indian Inspecting Telegraphist and after passing the required examination, became Inspecting Telegraphist. On being asked as to what was the difference between the two classes, witness said recruitment in both cases was a bit different. But in the matter of service both classes performed exactly the same duty with this difference, however, that the Inspecting Telegraphist got better pay, better prospects, house rent and duty allowance, while the Indian Inspecting Telegraphist doing the same duty was granted none of these prospects and allowances. This distinction, he said, was unjustified and should be removed. An Indian Inspecting Telegraphist, in order to draw the same privileges as Inspecting Telegraphists, had to pass the same examination which the Inspecting Telegraphists were required to pass when they were to pass their efficiency bar. Although from his—personal experience he believed that passing this examination was not difficult, he felt that this special procedure in case of Indians should be done away with. Mr. Kapur also strongly urged that Simla allowance was essential as this place was much more expensive than any other place he had been to.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor should be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. Neuralia, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 26.

The mail steamer Karmala, with outward mails of June 9, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

Parsi Central Association Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. for collections to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Meeting at "Viller Ville," Santa Cruz, where Ali brothers and Mrs. Naidu are expected to be present.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Among other items of business, Dr. D. J. Judah, M.D. (Lond.) will read a paper on "The treatment of Acute Pneumonia."

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present on Saturday the 25th inst., at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Jariwalla Mansion (premises occupied by the Marathi Rastriya School) Sandhurst Road, when the importance of taking up Picketing work in hand by educated persons will be explained to them by Mr. R. S. Padbidri, the Principal of the Marathi Rastriya School and others.

All the volunteers are earnestly requested to attend.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POOR STUDENTS.

A few scholarships are to be awarded to poor but deserving students from the backward classes, receiving secondary education. Applications which are to be made only on printed forms obtainable from the undermentioned place, will be received up to 15th July, 1921, by Mr. N. V. Khandke, Secretary, Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Victoria House, Victoria Road, Bombay, No. 10.

CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.

The English training class in Co-operation will be held this month from Wednesday the 29th June to Saturday the 9th July, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily As the prospectus of this class was issued somewhat late this year after the colleges were closed for vacation students may not have got early intimation of this class so as to allow of sufficient time to send their applications within the prescribed date. Applications for admission to the class will therefore be received this year on or before the 26th June, 1921. z

A PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

With a view to select the additional members of the provisional committee of the proposed Citizen Cooperative Hospital society a meeting will be held on Saturday the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Dwarkadas Lallubhai Building, Lamington Road, near the Grant Road Tram Terminus. Mr. Nitisen and Mr. Chandrsen have been pleased to grant (rent free) the second floor of the Dwarkadas Building for the office and dispensary from the 1st of July, with a view to bring this movement to a success. While, Homoepathic medicines will be introduced from the next month at the "Dwarkadas Lallubhai Charitable dispensary which is started at the Null Bazar for all classes of people. The meetings is open to all office clerks and medical students.

THE LATE MR. V. M. KOTHARI.

Mr. Vanichand Morarji Kothari of Gondal died on the 18th of June of strong brain fever. He showed great brilliancy of intellect throughout his career as a student, and was a Dakshina Fellow at the Elphinstone College The Thakore Saheb of Gondal often entrusted him with important legal work. Not only was he proficient in law but he was also a keen student of various other subjects. He was generous of heart and kindly disposed to any man that came to him for help. His premature death was mourned by all Hindus and Mahomedans of Gondal.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN IN BYCULLA WARD.

On Wednesday the picketing of liquor shops by the volunteers has been extended to Madanpura as far as Jacob Circle. At each shop 3 or more volunteers were posted. The work of the volunteers was to appeal to the men and women who entered these shops the "Gat way to ruin" and they even explained to them about the evils of drinking and the ruin it brings upon them their families and in particular to the whole Nation. In some places, sayings of Saint Tukaram are repeated before the shops to induce the visitors to lead a good life. As usual Mr. Ananthram was going round these shops to see that the volunteers were behaving quite peacefully. Mention may be made of the persons who were very active as Messrs. Hiranna Ashanna Narasimgh Shivappa, in Kamatipura and Messrs. Damile Joshi, Lele Deoji Dancwala, D. G. Pandit, K. Moghaji, Narayan Satmji, Narayan Gopal and some more.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN TATA MILL.

The Rovers of the Tata Mill who have been on strike, came and collected near the Mill yesterday morning, when they were again asked if they were ready to resume work. But the men showed their disinclination and dispersed, whereupon the management has put another notice on the board, asking the strikers to come and receive their wages to-day at 2 p.m. The demand of the men is an increment of 3 pice over their present rate, on each bank.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate prosecuting Inspector Finan charged one Soja Moola, a goldsmith, having his shop in Parsi Galli, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold valued at Rs. 6,200,, belonging to one Amarsey Bhagwan.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that the accused was asked to prepare ornaments out of the gold which the complainant entrusted to him from time to time. The complainant entrusted to the accused in the month of July, 1920, the gold of the above value to be made into ornaments. All the entries with regard to the gold entrusted to the accused were made in the books of the complainant. The result was that accused neither prepared the ornaments nor reurned the gold, and absconded from Bombay in the beginning of December, 1920. The accused was however, arrested at Ahmedabad in the month of March last and brought to Bombay. The shop of the accused was searched by the police in the presence of a Punch, but there was no gold found, but on further enquiries being instituted, gold articles were recovered from various persons with whom it was alleged that the accused had pledged them, and the complainant identified them as belonging to him.

The accused in pleading not guilty, said a servant of the complainant took forcible possession from the accused's workmen of some ornaments. The accused further, contended that these were civil matters and that the complainant had not given him proper credits for deficiencies caused by working the gold into ornaments and for gats (working charges.)

The Magistrate disbelieving the defence of the accused, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for eighteen months.

The same accused was further convicted in respect of similar commitments of gold to his charge by other parties.

The accused was convicted by His Worship on all the three charges and was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for further eight months. All the above sentences are to run concurrently.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged one Sabastian Fernandez, a Goan youth with attempting to commit sucide by laying himself in front of a tramcar in motion.

The facts of the case are that the accused on the 22nd instant at about 2 p.m. attempted to commit suicide by laying himself in front of a tram.car in motion on Girgaon Road. Had not the driver been vigilant the accused would have been crushed.

The accused in pleading guilty said he had no intention of committing suicide and at the time the incident took place he was under the influence of liquor.

His Worship released the accused on a surety of Rs. 50 for one year for good behaviour.

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTION CASES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Godvin charged the following gentlemen for not re-registering their cars:—

(1) Mr. Rattonji Dorabji warned and discharged.

(2) Mr. Dayal Kanji warned and discharged.

Mr. J. D. Baker, Solicitor, was next charged for not re-registering the car for 1921. The case against him has been postponed till the 8th of July, as Inspector Godvin intended to entrust it to a Prosecuting Inspector. On being questioned by the Court, Mr. Baker pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Godvin charged the following gentlemen:—

(1) Rafi Mohamed Abdul Lanbi was charged with having dazzling lights, he was fined Rs 5.

Here Mr. Khairaz, the Magistrate, enquired of the Inspector under what circumstances could a person be charged with having dazzling lights. The Inspector said in order that the head-lights might not be dazzling, the lamps should be painted white.

(2) Mr. Jina Deo was charged with driving without a tail-light, he was fined Rs. 3.

(3) Govind Balaji was charged with having a dim tail-light, he was warned and discharged.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mohamed Natim Maula, a motor-car driver No. 7985, was charged with dazzling head-lights and also with dim lights. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 on the first charge and Rs. 6 on the second charge.

Mahomed Zikes, a motor-car driver No. 9430, was charged with driving in a rash and negligent manner and with having dazzling headlights. He was fined Rs. 15 on the first charge and Rs. 8 on the second charge.

Mahadeo Ramdeo, a motor-car driver No. 8801, was charged with having dazzling headlights. He was convicted and fined Rs. 8.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B N. Athavle, Inspector Godvin charged Shivasingh Fatchsing, motor-driver No. 8759, Shaikh Mohamed, motor driver No. 7154, and Hari Chagan, motor driver No. 2851. The first two were charged with driving without rear lights and the third with having dim tail-light. All the accused were convicted. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were fined Rs. 10 each, and No. 3 Rs 8.

Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Patel was charged with driving his motor cycle No. 1390, without a rear light, without a side-light and also for not re-registering his car. He was fined Rs. 2 on each charge.

Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Polishwalla was fined Rs. 5 for driving his car No. 4140 with dazzling head-lights.

Mr. Ishwarlal Ganpatlan, owner of car No 1138, and Mr. P. N. Nissim, owner of car No 3996, were fined Rs. 2 each, for not re-registering their cars.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Kashinath Gangaram, a hand-cart driver. The deceased was on Wednesday pulling his cart along Do Lisle Road when a motor lorry, belonging to the Ideal Transport Company and driven by one Yemna Matharba, came from the opposite direction. It was on the wrong side of the road and going very fast and the driver did not sound his horn. The lorry knocked Kashinath down and one of its wheels passed over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died soon after admission. The jury recorded that the death was caused by injuries sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry, driven on the wrong side of the Road by Yemna.

RIPON ROAD FOOT PATH.

"R. P." writes to say,

The stones of the foot-path at Ripon Road and part of Jacob Circle had been unearthed for some work. The work, I believe, has been done but the flags of the foot-path have not been put in there place yet. They are heaped up and carelessly thrown about the place to the great danger and inconvenience of the public. I wish the authorities concerned will put the road again in its original condition. It has been lying in this undesirable state for nearly two months.

"ALI BROTHERS AT POONA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to correct an error that has crept into your correspondent's summary of my recent speech at Poona. I did not say I "never knew that the Government had decided to prosecute us until after we had issued our statement to the Press". What I said was that we never had before us the alternative of publishing an apology dictated by Government or going to jail. The only alternatives we had then before us were the publication *suo motu* of such a statement as we could subscribe to without doing any violence to our conscience, in order to reassure some of our friends, or to do nothing and thus leave an excuse for some people to misinterpret certain strongly worded passages in some of our speeches as incitement to violence. The only time when going to jail appeared to us to be an alternative, to be accepted or rejected, was when we reached Allahabad immediately after the Government's decision to prosecute us, and the less painful alternative of going to jail rather than surrender, was cheerfully enough accepted by ourselves as well as by a valiant coworker of ours at Allahabad. What we did there we did with full knowledge of the consequences; but what passed at Simla was a sealed book to us just as much as it was to the rest of India, until the veil was lifted several days after the Mahatma had left that stronghold of the bureaucracy. Not one word was said to us by the Mahatmaji about the possibility of our having to go to jail in the event of our declining to issue the statement in question, as the slightest reason for our issuing it, and he had already clearly enough impressed upon the Viceroy the fact that as a Non-Cooperator he could enter into no bargains with him. As he has already repeated so often, he had informed His Excellency that he would persuade us to express our regrets for the unnecessary heat of some passages in our speeches *in any case*, whether there was a prosecution, as decided upon by the Government, and suspended by the Viceroy himself, without the Mahatmaji's knowledge, and even before the Mahatmaji reached Simla, or it was finally abandoned.

I hope this would settle the matter once for all, so far as we are concerned.

To those, however, who are "crowing over the Victory" of the bureaucracy, I offer my hearty sympathies. Evidently their moral bank balances are so dangerously low these days that they must face bankruptcy unless they can place such "Victories" to the credit of their accounts. But not by these means can three hundred and twenty millions of people be retained a minute longer in bondage to this Satanic Government.

We naturally regret the misinterpretation of our statement in interested quarters, and still more the wrong impression it created at first even among some Non-Cooperators who have still apparently to undergo some disillusionment about that Palace of Truth that stands on a Himalayan hill-top. Nevertheless, we do not in the least regret our action, and are as much convinced that the Mahatmaji was right in suggesting that step to us, as we are that we ourselves were right in willingly submitting as disciplined soldiers to the wishes of our great chief. If the Viceroy and the Mahatmaji both justify their interviews on the ground that they resulted in the Viceroy's getting to know the Mahatmaji, and the Mahatmaji getting to know the Viceroy, we have a still better justification to offer for the step we took, inasmuch as the Mahatmaji certainly knows His Excellency all the better to-day.—Yours, etc.

MOHAMED ALI,
Servant of Ka'ba.

Bombay, June 23.

ONLY 6 DAYS LEFT!

WILL YOU DO YOUR DUTY?

OR WILL YOU FAIL?

How Every one can do his bit :—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION ***MUST*** GET . . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT, TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publicity to the following in your esteemed paper.

June 30th has been fixed as the last date for the collection of the Tilak Swaraj fund—exactly a month hence falls the first anniversary day of the great Lokmanya Tilak. Would it not be, therefore, in fitness of things, to extend the collection-date till July 30th; In my humble opinion that would be the best way to commemorate the anniversary day of the great departed leader.—Yours, etc.

M. G. DATAR.

Nagpur, June 22.

Mowlana Abdul Majid Saheb of Budayoo was accorded a grand reception by the people of Bangalore, on Wednesday last.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobani Esq., Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward—Fort, District C. C.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 98, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publicity to the following in your esteemed paper.

June 30th has been fixed as the last date for the collection of the Tilak Swaraj fund—exactly a month hence falls the first anniversary day of the great Lokmanya Tilak. Would it not be, therefore, in fitness of things, to extend the collection-date till July 30th; In my humble opinion that would be the best way to commemorate the anniversary day of the great departed leader.—Yours, etc.

M. G. DATAR.

Nagpur, June 22.

Mowlana Abdul Majid Saheb of Budayoo was accorded a grand reception by the people of Bangalore, on Wednesday last.

"HEERA SHOOTING" CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the High Court sessions to-day, before Mr. Justice Buckland and a special jury, the hearing, of what is known as the Khorial shooting case, was concluded. In this case one Mr. W. R. L. Reed, Assistant Manager of Khorial Tea Estate, was charged with grievous hurt to a cooly of the same garden named Gangadhar Goalan. The case for the prosecution was that the accused made advances to the young daughter of Gangadhar, named Hira, which were refused. On the night of the 25th May last, the accused went to Gangadhar's hut and demanded his daughter. Gangadhar refused and shouted, whereupon the accused fired the revolver, which injured Gangadhar and two other coolies. The defence was that the accused went out that night to shoot a deer and lost his way. He met some coolies and asked, "kether road hai," coolies thought the accused wanted Hira and assaulted him with stones and sticks. Accused in self-defence fired his revolver in the air and on ground. The jury by majority of eight to one returned a verdict of "not guilty". His Lordship, accepting the verdict of the majority, acquitted the accused.

SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 23.

As non-official gentlemen appointed to the Selection Committee constituted in September 1920 to advise Government on the selection of candidates for direct appointment in India to the higher branches of the Educational Service are unable to continue on the committee, Government have reconstituted the committee with the Director of Public Instruction, ex-officio member, as Chairman and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Bazlullah Sahib and Mr. H. S. Duncan, Acting Principal, Presidency College, Madras, as members. The members of the committee other than those exofficio will hold office for two years. The Committee will have power to consult specialists when necessary.

A BUILDING COLLAPSES.

4 KILLED AND 8 INJURED.

An unfortunate incident, resulting in the death of four labourers, took place at Goa Street, Frere Road, on Wednesday. Messrs. J. C. Gamon and Company, Engineers, were constructing a five storied concrete building towards the eastern side of the street and about eighty workmen were working on that day. At the end of the day when the men were about to stop work, a crash was heard and all of them tried to rush out but before they could all come out a portion of the building came down burying some of them under the debris. The news soon spread far and wide and fire engines from various stations came to the spot and began removing the debris to extricate those buried. In about half an hour's time a dead body was taken out and soon after eight men, all more or less injured, and another man in a very precarious state were recovered. All the injured men were forthwith removed to the G. T. Hospital where two died of injuries and eight more are under going treatment and the man who was extricated last had died on the way. The cause of the collapse has not been ascertained as yet by the Municipal authorities. One of the deceased was a carpenter, another a fitter and the other two were ordinary labourers.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, opened an inquest on the body of the four dead persons yesterday morning, when after the deceased were identified by their respective relatives, Dr. Whittenbury, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said that one of the deceased, Hari, was brought to the Hospital by a police sepoy. He was semi-conscious when admitted and was suffering from severe shock. He had been pulseless and had injuries on the body. He died shortly after admission and the cause of the death appeared to the witness to be shock and multiple injuries. The doctor further said that Ranchod, another deceased, was in a collapsed state and pulseless when admitted. He had several lacerated wounds on four fingers of the right hand thighs and chest. The cause of his death was shock and multiple injuries.

Further enquiry has been adjourned.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Brigade Staff who are taking the place of the Imperial Bank in the League while on Wednesday the K. S. L. I. simply overwhelmed the G. I. P. Institute by six goals to nil.

Last night an interesting match was witnessed between Bombay Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. which resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by two goals to nil. The result however was distinctly flattering to the Gymkhana as the Y. M. C. A. had almost as much of the game and at times tested the Gymkhana defence very severely.

The Gymkhana supporters while no doubt pleased with the result could hardly be pleased with their team's display. Perry in goal was quite reliable, while Bradey and Bourne acquitted themselves creditably at back. Terry was not seen to advantage at half, his proper place being at back. Morley Fox was as usual extremely active but Ireland did not seem to care whether the Gymkhana had the ball or the Y. M. C. A. The same applies to Herd who previously has played quite well but who last night made practically no attempt to tackle the opposition. Etherington played his usual bustling game as did Thow and Gillespie. Undoubtably the best Gymkhana man this year is Morrell, who, despite being right wing, is covering himself with glory on the left.

The Y. M. C. A. forwards were distinctly good as were their halves. Their weakness was at full back and their goalkeeper had his work cut out to defend his charge. For the Gymkhana Perry had also a lively time especially in the second half when the Y. M. C. A. kept up a continuous Bombardment.

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

RESULT OF FIRST MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, June 23.

The first monsoon meeting of the Kirkee Gymkhana races was held this evening, and the success which attended it seems to augur well for those which are to follow in its wake at intervals of the month.

There was a bumper attendance, good fields and excellent sport all through the card. In fact in one event, Newbury Plate, only one declined and it was decided to split up the race into two divisions. This was unfortunate, as it marred the efficiency with which the events were being got off to time. There was no rain, but high wind, which at times blew with a force of gale, carried with it a good deal of coal-dust which had been thoughtfully laid down in case the weather turned out wet. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present throughout the greater part of the programme, and evinced considerable interest in the proceedings. The favourites annexed the first two races, but in the third, Lord Belmore, who was always an offer at a fairly remunerative price, won after a close finish, from Mighty Atom, the favourite. In this tote provided slightly better investments than that offered by the books. The same was the case in the next race, the Dugouts Derby when Digger returned a dividend of 17 to 1 the veteran trainers Harrison and Bleach fighting out exciting finish all the way up straight. Ayesha nicely ridden by Major Burmester annexed the last event, thus justifying selection of a large following.

The following were in the Beginners' Stakes for maiden arabs landed direct from the country of birth, since the 1st July 1920. Weight for age raised to 21 lbs.

BEGINNERS' STAKES.—Distance 4 furlongs.

S N Mahomed's ALMAS, 10/10, Mr F Hardy 1
Gafoor Mohamed's PANCHGANY, 9/13, (cd 10/0) Dr Dickson 2
Khadavi A Rehman's VIPER, 10/5, Mr Paris 3

Also ran:—Whit Boy 10/10;

Betting:—5 to 4 on Almas, 3 to 2 against Viper, twos on Whit Boy, fives on Panchgany.

The race:—Almas got the best of a good start and led, Viper and Whit Boy to the turn. Here Viper and Panchgany put in a strong challenge but the favourite won easily by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—58 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 13.

GANESHKIND STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

For all ponies 12/2 and under weight for age and class raised to 21 lbs.

Capt Cantley's CORNFLOUR, 11/3, Capt. Hance 1
D K Paris' CHARLIES' GIFT, 10/10, Mr. Paris 2
N G Hunt's MARY, 10/0 (cd 10/10) Mr. Adams 3

Also ran:—Tecla 10/10; (cd 10/11); Garelock 10/10 (cd 11/0).

Betting:—4 to 1 on Cornflour, 4 to 1 against Garelock, 5 against Tecla, longer odds the others.

The race:—Charlies' Gift got away in front and led the favourite by a couple of lengths to 2 furlong post and here Cornflour was let go and easily smothered opposition.

Won by 3 lengths, 7 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 24 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 75.

MOSUL STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

For arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd and 4th Divisions 14 hands to carry 11/7 and weight for inches 4 lbs per half inch.

M A Mahomed and A Nanji's LORD BELMORE, 10/0 (cd 10/1) Sgt Price 1
Mrs P Victor's MIGHTY ATOM, 9/2 (cd 9/12) Mr Hardy 2
Vernon's VERNEY, 9/10, Col. Gill 3

Also ran:—Subeh Pasha 10/10; Moderato 9/2 (cd 9/4).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Mighty Atom; 2 to 1 against Subeh Pasha.

The race:—Verney led for a few yards and was passed by Lord Belmore and the favourite. From a distance Mighty Atom challenged and drew level, but Lord Belmore got his head in front on the post and won by a head, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 11 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 8.

DUG-OUTS DERBY.—Distance 1 mile.

Handicap for bonafide trainers backs to be ridden by trainers by the W I T C and R C T C only.

T Harrison's DIGGER 11/0 Mr Harrison 1
C B Leaches' NIZAM-UL-MULK, 12/7 Mr Bleach 2
Capt Noonan's SIMON'S PET, 10/0 (cd 10/1) A Templeman 3

Also ran:—Lucky Carmer 10/7; Maharani 9/7; Sadel Malik 10/3 (cd 10/9).

Betting:—3 to 1 on Simon's Pet, 2 to 1 against Nizam-ul-Mulk, 3 on Sadel Malik, fours and sixes on the others.

The race:—Diggers showed in the front closely followed by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Simon's Pet at the turn. All the three were abreast and in a good race up straight Digger just got a verdict by a short head, 3 lengths.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 5.

NEWBURY PLATE.—Division I.

Burns AMPAUDA 1
Goodwill's DISLIN 2
B N Bhargavi's MAY LASS 3

NEWBURY PLATE.—Division 2.

Capt J Merney's KING'S HEAD 1
P Victor's ELPHENE 2
Patel's MILK MAID 3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Everything is now in order on the Cooperage ground and the Harwood League is in full swing. Each night the turnstiles go round merrily to admit a large and enthusiastic crowd. So far the matches have been rather one-sided but presently we shall witness fierce encounters when such teams as the K. S. L. I., Bombay Gymkhana, and R. G. A. come into contact.

As previously reported the Bombay Gymkhana had an easy win over the G. I. P. Institute last Saturday by four goals to nil. The rain on Monday completely washed out the Y. M. C. A. versus Embarkation Staff game. On Tuesday the R. G. A. had no difficulty in disposing of

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 24, 1921.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH.

With the substance of Lord Chelmsford's speech at the annual dinner of the Central Asian Society, as reported in a Reuter's telegram we published yesterday, we should have been in agreement, had it not been for his Lordship's mention of Turkey's "unprovoked participation in the war." The present writer was strongly opposed to Turkey's taking part with Germany, and being in the counsels of a section of the Young Turk party, he in conjunction with a few—a very few—other Englishmen did all he could to prevent that happening. But he found that, for his efforts, he was put into the black books of the British Foreign Office, and those efforts were opposed at every point by Foreign Office agents, so that long before the war he was aware of an intention on the part of the Entente—of which in those days Czarist Russia was the head—to drive the Turks into the arms of Germany. Nevertheless, up to the last minute, he did not despair but hoped that England would still dare to take a line apart from Russia in a matter of such vast importance to her Eastern empire, and he tried to keep that hope alive in the pro-British section of the Committee of Union and Progress which, until the seizure by the British Government, in exceedingly offensive circumstances, of two Turkish Dreadnoughts which chanced to be in English yards at the outbreak of the European war, and the said British Government's omission to pay the usual compensation for those ships, formed the majority. Britain was then in charge of the Turkish Navy which made matters worse, and the two ships had been paid for at great sacrifice by a national subscription throughout Turkey. After that clear proof of England's policy regarding Turkey, we must confess that we despaired of any change of policy; but even after the Germans, seizing their opportunity, had rushed the Goeben and the Breslau into the Bosphorus under the pretext of repairing Turkey's loss, and held Constantinople itself under menace of bombardment, we urged the Turks to keep neutrality at any cost. We were thinking from the British Muslim's point of view; and from that point of view we were heartbroken when the Turks were forced into the war upon the side of Germany. But from the Turkish point of view, it was the only possible conclusion owing to the treatment which they had received from the Entente.

The Turks at the Revolution had a wild enthusiasm for England and a sentimental affection for France. They hated Russia as their deadly enemy, and hated Germany as the chief supporter of the Hamidian despotism. At the Revolution England had the ball at her feet. She could have taken over the protectorate of Turkey, with the full consent of all the Turkish peoples, had she wished to do so. Unfortunately, the understanding with Russia was already a *fait accompli* and the British Government was thus unable to take advantage of the situation. The immense ovation given to England by the Turkish patriots was more embarrassing than gratifying to the British Government which had to throw cold water on that great enthusiasm. When it was seen that the Young Turk movement was sincere and likely to succeed, and that the course it meant to follow was offensive to the Russian Government and every other Government whose object was to swallow parts of Turkey, the British and the Russian embassies at Constantinople espoused the cause of the reactionary party and boycotted the Young Turk Government financially, thus forcing them to turn to Central Europe. Their turn to Germany was treated as a crime, and the Italian raid on Tripoli was launched, which served the twofold purpose of punishing the Turks and tending to detach Italy from the German Alliance. The Turks could easily have beaten Italy on land but for the refusal of England to allow the Turkish forces passage through Egypt, then a Turkish province. As a result of these misfortunes the Young Turk Government lost popularity among the people, and at the general election of 1912 the reactionary party came into power, very largely as the result of British embassy intrigue. The Young Turks were persecuted by the new Government, but the Committee ordered submission on the ground that, the reactionaries being England's proteges, England would protect the country while they were in power. Turkey needed protection. What actually happened? How did England deal with her own Turkish proteges whom she had brought to power? Early in the summer of 1912 the Russian Foreign Minister visited England and France and held lengthy private conversations with the English and French Foreign Ministers. It is hardly conceivable, in view of the intimate relations at the time existing between England, France and Russia, that Sazonoff in those conversations can have failed to mention the Balkan Alliance under Russian auspices, which had been completed in April of that year for the purpose of attacking Turkey or Austria at the first opportunity. Yet it was after those conversations that England joined with Russia and persuaded other Powers to sign a note advising Turkey to disband a formidable Turkish army at the time manoeuvring in Thrace near the Bulgarian frontier, and assuring the Porte solemnly that *no attack on Turkey by her Balkan neighbours was intended or would be permitted.* Members of the old Turk party have repeatedly told the present writer: "We should not have trusted Russia but we trusted England." and the German ambassador in Constantinople said practically the same thing: "We were completely taken in. When we saw that England signed it, we considered it a bona-fide document." On the strength of that assurance the Turkish European army was disbanded. The troops composing it had just the time to be dispersed to distant provinces when war was seen to be inevitable. At the outbreak of that war responsible British Ministers declared in no uncertain terms that neither side would be permitted to retain any territory which their troops might overrun. That was when they thought the Turks were going to win, in spite of treachery, as the Turks might have done but for the panic of their Government which gave undue importance to the propagandist "news" which came from Europe. When the Christians were victorious it was quite another story. It was German and Austrian charity which helped to nurse the Turkish wounded in the Balkan War; it was the German and the Austrian Consuls who, by their exertions, saved a few poor Muslims from the wholesale massacre which raged in Macedonia, Thrace, Albania in the wake and with the connivance of the "Christian" armies. In England tidings of those horrors were officially suppressed. In Germany and Austria they formed the subject of official protests, and filled all the newspapers. The present writer was struck by the contrast when he travelled through Germany and Hungary on his way to Constantinople in February 1913. There was every reason why the Turks should prefer the Germans to the English when the Committee of Union and Progress reassumed the reins of Government in January 1913. Yet one of the first acts of the new Government was to offer England a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire—the instructorship of all the State departments, the army included, and the appointment of an English dictator—for ten years. The Young Turks, commonly represented by our propagandists as a gang of self-seeking rascals, all pro-German, were willing to abdicate in favour of England for a term of years, in order to accelerate their country's progress and secure it freedom from aggression. The overtures in this direction were derided; but the Young Turks still persisted, whittling down their offer till it amounted to no more than a request for a certain number of English inspectors to supervise reforms in Eastern Anatolia, where Czarist intrigues with both Kurds and Armenians were creating something very like a state of war. The request was favourably entertained; we all believed that it was granted, the more so as England, by the terms of the Cyprus Convention, was bound to grant it. It was suddenly refused, months later, because Russia objected. If it had been granted, it is pretty certain that the subsequent massacres of Muslims and Armenians would never have taken place. Even after that rebuff the Committee still looked to England, as is proved by the attempt to employ Englishmen unofficially, of which we know a good deal personally. In 1920 Sir Louis Dane wrote a letter to the "Times" objecting to that paper's assertion that the Young Turks had always been pro-German and stating how in 1914 the Turkish Government had begged him in most flattering terms to undertake the supervision of a large part of the Ottoman Administration, promising him his own budget and a position certainly more independent than, even during war, was ever offered to a German in the Turkish Empire. His letter was returned to him unpublished! The Foreign Office vetoed the wholesale appointment of unofficial Englishmen to high positions by the Turkish Government, and so the Young Turks were once more repulsed by England, who had made it clear, that she was entirely obsequious to the policy of Czarist Russia, which aimed at the destruction of the Muslim Empire, some months before the outbreak of the European War. The crying need of Turkey was a strong protector. The choice lay between England and Germany. England had shown that she was bound to Turkey's deadly enemy. Yet Turkey as a nation did not look to Germany till after England seized the Turkish warships, as already mentioned, and even after that she might have kept neutrality but for the guarantee of Turkey's integrity and independence offered at the last minute by the ambassadors of England, France and Russia. At that very moment Russia was attacking Turkey surreptitiously in Eastern Anatolia without declaration of war, and the Turks were in a position to estimate the measure of the Czarist friendship for themselves. When England and France were asked to give a separate guarantee, apart from Russia, they refused.

Turkey's participation in the war was far from unprovoked. We say that she was forced by the Entente into the war upon the side of Germany, and we believe that she was forced deliberately, in order that the division of her territory might pay the bills between the Allies. It is natural that Lord Chelmsford should ignore all this, and, being an official, speak in terms of our official propaganda. Possibly he is as ignorant as the general public of facts which are known only to the few who were intimately concerned with Turkish politics. A man like Curzon would think Great Britain's conduct towards Turkey justifiable, and would dismiss our indignation with a grin. But Lord Chelmsford is not of that school of English politicians, as the general tenour of his speech before the Central Asian Society clearly proves. Indeed we are coming to believe that the Indian public will soon have to change to some extent its judgment of Lord Chelmsford, and ascribe some of what appeared as his "colossal incompetence" as an administrator to the difficulties left by his more charming and perhaps courageous predecessor. We cannot forget that Lord Hardinge was the man who made the Anglo-Russian Allance, that he quite well knew the fate in store for Turkey and the disillusionment in store for Indian Muslims when he urged them to serve England in the war. But he had charming manners and personal courage, and those two qualities won the Indian people, who are not the first to be deceived by that astute diplomatist. We heartily endorse Lord Chelmsford's statement that "the Government of India must be consulted and not merely asked for information" if England is to "restore peace and again win the confidence of our Muslim neighbours." The Government of India stands for Asia in the British Empire and it must have the final word on Asiatic questions, of which the Government of England has repeatedly shown utter ignorance, if it is to perform its proper function in the Empire or ever to be regarded as the Indian Government. What English people do not generally understand is this: that patriotic Indians would prefer a Government composed of Englishmen which stood whole-heartedly for India to a Government of Indians who stood half-heartedly for India, as the Government of India does at present, or who stood for England against India as the "Moderates" in training under the Reforms bid fair to do. Lord Chelmsford's plea for generosity towards Turkey is our own, so we need hardly say it has our sympathy. But on the same day that we received the report of Lord Chelmsford's speech, an utterance by Mr. Chamberlain, a much more influential person, also reached us. In reply to a question in the House of Commons he refused to give the "categorical though indefinite undertaking" asked of him that no assistance whatsoever would be given to the Greek forces at present operating in Anatolia against the expressed will of the Allies! Considering the foul atrocities committed by the said Greek forces, of which there is no doubt whatever, and the extraordinary thrill of horror due to those atrocities and the cool attempt of England to ignore them which has run like fire through all the East, the utterance of this refusal by a responsible British Minister must rank as an imperial disaster. For it shows that far from consulting the Government of India in the way Lord Chelmsford wishes,—i.e., being guided by its opinion, the Government of England still lives in a fool's paradise, still goes on behaving as if Europe only were important, and insulting Asia. We do not ask for punishment for the Greeks, who have richly deserved punishment at the hands of the Allies. We do not ask for any portion of Greek territory to be subjected to a foreign yoke. But after their atrocious conduct in countries where they never had the right to be, we do demand that the Greek forces shall be ordered out of Thrace and Anatolia bag and baggage, back to Greece. The bare idea of England giving any assistance whatsoever to them after our professions of neutrality, above all, after their career of murder, rape and pillage both in Thrace and Anatolia, is sufficient to prevent all peace with Turkey and to raise the East.

Notes of the Day

Imperial Defence.

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, went to the root of the matter when, breaking his reticence regarding his country's attitude towards the Premier's Conference, he declared "that each country would do well to leave the door open and to take such steps as circumstances necessitate and such as would emerge logically from the solution of the major question, namely, whether we are going to have an understanding with regard to reduction of armaments." Mr. Meighen's declaration comes like a breath of fresh air amidst the confusion of conflicting views that are now being expressed on this subject. As he points out, the really important question is that of reduction of armaments. Once that question is settled, every unit in the Empire must keep its door open and be free to take such steps as circumstances necessitate. A powerful Empire armed to the teeth is not the safest guarantee of the peace of the world. What is needed for that purpose is the existence of a feeling of mutual trust among the nations and such a feeling cannot be fostered so long as the canker of economic imperialism is not removed.

Generosity or Justice.

We read with interest the leading article in yesterday's "Times of India" on Lord Chelmsford's speech before the Central Asian Society. The diagnosis of the cause of the present indifference of the English to Eastern affairs, deplored by the ex-Viceroy, seems to us accurate but does not make the said indifference the less deplorable as our esteemed contemporary seems to think it does. Referring to Lord Chelmsford's views upon the Turkish question our contemporary writes: "A Turkey divided in itself could never have been won back to former terms of friendship in the way that he suggests, and his suggestion about the offer of the "most generous terms compatible with our engagements with third parties, is meaningless as it stands because we are not shown in what way those terms, as now tentatively revised, can be made more generous." We have yet to learn that Turkey is divided in itself upon the subject of Turkey's natural and inalienable right to sovereignty in Turkish homelands, Thrace and Anatolia "which are predominantly Turkish in race," to quote the British Prime Minister, and entirely Turkish in sentiment. It is merely that one part of Turkey is held beneath the lion's claws and cannot act or speak its mind so freely as the other. And as for the way in which "those terms, now tentatively revised, can be made more generous" no doubt Lord Chelmsford meant that England ought to keep her word. We called it generosity, we call it justice. Justice alone can win the Turks again to English friendship. They cannot feel affection for, nor trust, a people who have so ill-used them and give them ever some fresh cause to think them treacherous and cruel.

A Treaty Without a Time-Limit.

"As to his remarks on Persia" murmurs our esteemed contemporary, "we confess that we are bewildered. It was England that saved Persia from being overrun by the Turks during the war and it was to England as an old friend that Persia looked for help after the collapse of Russia. . . . Lord Chelmsford refers to England as "pressing" the Anglo-Persian treaty on Persia and to being suspect now in consequence of that action. The Central Asian Society must have listened in amazement to those views which are wholly at variance with those propounded by Lord Curzon, in full knowledge of all the negotiations that had taken place, earlier in the present year." Amazement and bewilderment are in store for everyone who puts his faith in the public utterances of an old hand like Curzon who thinks in terms of propaganda and deems it proper to keep up the make-believe even before the elect whom it does not deceive. The members of the Central Asian Society are supposed to know something intimately about Central Asia. They therefore, probably, submitted philosophically to Lord Curzon's eye-wash, reflecting that the man was paid to do that kind of thing. But our poor contemporary is of course bewildered. The Russians, Britain's Allies, were the first of the belligerents to overrun Persia; they furnished the excuse for all the others. The horrors they had done in Persia made them hated, and the British, their Allies, were not especially beloved when they, in turn, thought fit to overrun the country. The Turks, upon the other hand, were welcomed by a considerable part of the population. As for the Anglo-Persian agreement, some arrangement for the guarantee of Persian independence by Great Britain would have been welcomed by the Persians; but Great Britain overreached herself. The agreement, as proposed, placed Persia in perpetual dependence. It is the only treaty that we ever heard of which is without a time-limit. It was not to be renewed, and so the Persian people were never to have any chance to reconsider and revise it. That is its condemnation in the eyes of all right-thinking people, and of everyone with a regard for international law. It was one of the most impudent impositions on a supposedly credulous and helpless people ever attempted, and Persia is to be congratulated on escaping from it.

Mr. Horniman.

The people of India will be glad to learn that while reactionary influences are keeping Mr. Horniman away from the land he loves as his own, he has not been sparing himself in its service by educating the British public as regards the situation here. His latest contribution in this direction is a series of special articles entitled "India's Self-Determination." The series was to begin appearing in that well-known weekly the "Catholic Herald" from the first week of this month. The journal in making a special announcement of it wrote as follows:—

"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the first of whose articles on "India's Self-Determination" will appear in our next issue, has had a remarkable career in that country. One of the few Englishmen, during the history of British rule, who have espoused the cause of Indian freedom, Mr. Horniman, as editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and as a recognised leader of the Indian national movement, has played a leading part during the past seven years in the great agitation for "Swaraj" (self-rule), which has culminated in the adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's programme of non-co-operation, which is now puzzling and alarming the British Government.

Mr. Horniman was in India during the Martial Law Terror of 1919. Too formidable a critic and antagonist of the Government, he was summarily deported to England and is now not allowed to return to India.

He will deal with the failure of Imperialism in India to crush the spirit of a people, defenceless against the weapons of modern warfare, and the results likely to be achieved by the great movement of passive resistance, now in progress." No one in England is indeed better fitted to explain to the British public the causes and the potentialities of Mr Gandhi's movement.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

AMERICAN FEDERATION NOT TO RECONSIDER WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 23.

A message from Denver states that the American Federation of Labour has sent a letter to the International Federation of Trades Unions, strongly denouncing the latter's request for the former's reconsideration of withdrawal from affiliation. The letter refers to the International Federation's alleged revolutionary activities and declares that American labour will not accept the Federation's declarations as truly expressing the whole European Trades Union movement.

DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO AGENDA.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Several suggestions with regard to the agenda for the Imperial Conference were made in a full dress debate in the House of Commons to-day, but members disclaimed their intention of bringing pressure to bear on Government or on the Conference.

Sir John Davidson, referring to the urgency of prevention of competition in armaments, declared that it was essential that the situation in the Far East should be adequately reviewed by an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If we left the Pacific question to wander on and if we competed in armaments, we could not manage our world-wide responsibilities. Sir John dwelt on the dangers of the colour question which, he said, ought to be considered from an economic standpoint. He suggested the establishment of an Imperial Council, on which the resident Ministers from the Dominions in Britain might deal with foreign affairs and Imperial defence.

ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Sir Samuel Hoare stoutly affirmed the necessity for Anglo-French friendship as a basis of our Imperial foreign policy in Europe. We could not revert to the policy of isolation after signing the Peace Treaty, much as we should like it. He strongly advocated Anglo-American friendship as the basis of our world's policy. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Sir Samuel deprecated any alliance likely to embitter our relations with the British Commonwealths or the United States. He argued that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, if renewed, would have to be modified to meet China's just demands, also American objections. He supported Sir John Davidson's suggested conference on the Pacific, with the inclusion of the Dominions and Chinese representatives, at which conference Japanese emigration could also be considered. He expressed himself in favour, amid cheers, of acquiescence in Canada's idea of separate diplomatic representation in America, Australia and elsewhere.

Sir John Rees said he rejoiced at the prospects of justice being done to India's natural aspirations for equal rights at the conference.

General Townshend said he preferred that the Dominions should build their own fleets instead of contributing money to the British.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

Sir T. Bennett, while eulogising Japan's war-time behaviour, suggested that conditions were different now from those in force when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was entered upon, and we must be convinced that Japan was equally potent in the military and naval sense as before the war. He declared that India did not like the idea of a Treaty in which Japan had to be depended upon to come to the help or defence of India. He recognised the delicacy of the problem concerning Indian settlement in other parts of the world.

CHINA MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

Commander Bellairs, reviewing Japan's wonderful progress, said that she was deserving of the world's greatest respect, but Britons were very averse to an alliance with a nation pursuing militarist ambitions. He said he thought the alliance perhaps had military rather than liberalising effects. He recalled critically Japan's twenty-one demands on China in 1915. He said he had no objection to the Anglo-Japanese-American alliance, which would leave China confident that she would be able to pursue her peaceful development by her own resources.

PRE-WAR BRITISH EMPIRE BROKEN UP.

Mr. Spoor said he agreed with General Smuts' statement that the British Empire, as known before the war, had been completely broken up. It must be replaced by a power comprising the Dominions and the Mother Country's outstanding qualities. He laid stress on the fact that whatever line was taken up in any Dominions on the Asiatic question had far-reaching effects outside the limits of that particular Dominion. He attributed the more composed state of affairs in India to the presence of Lord Reading, and he expressed the hope that Lord Reading was going to win the confidence of Indians. Nevertheless, Mr. Spoor expressed the opinion that the disturbed state of India was partly due to the position of Asiatics in other parts of the world. He described the widely conflicting opinion in evidence before the Committee, which was considering the question of Indians in East Africa regarding Indians' presence or status. He declared the position in East Africa was having serious effect in India. He, like other speakers, referred to the distinguished character of India's representatives at the Conference and he concluded by expressing the hope that the Conference would be swayed by considerations of principle and not of expediency.

CHINA AND KOREA.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he hoped that the policy of the nation's existing special rights over parcelled out parts of China had been abandoned. He insisted that any renewed Anglo-Japanese Treaty would fully recognise Chinese susceptibilities as well as rights and independence. He voiced the misgivings with regard to Korea, and concluded by pressing for the placing of the Irish question on the conference agenda.

Brig-General Cockerill insisted that the equality of status within the Empire, which he and others did not challenge carried equality in the burden of the responsibilities.

CO-ORDINATE EMPIRE DEFENCE.

Mr. Hunter Weston emphasised the importance of co-ordinated Empire defence. He elaborated the views to show how this was of vital importance to each Dominion. He urged the formation of a permanent defence advisory body consisting of the Dominions and British services representatives, including munition makers.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, praised the high level of the debate. He pointed out that restrictions on speech were imposed on responsible ministers during the forthcoming conference in participating in the debates. This was accentuated owing to many problems as delicate as they were important. He did not agree that the British political movements were slow, for he had been rather astonished at the rapid advance made during the last twenty-five years. The Imperial gathering was no longer a rare accident. We found all members absolutely equally recognised and India sitting on terms of equality, which in itself was no small achievement. It was not a wonder to him that foreign Allies failed to comprehend the Empire consisting of such unity in diverse parts. It was not a model for the League of Nations, but it was a League of Nations. (Cheers).

NO CUT AND DRIED AGENDA.

Referring to the suggestion that the initiative in any change or progress must come from the Dominions themselves, Mr. Chamberlain declared that such proposals did not fall on unfriendly ears, but would be welcomed by Government and Parliament. No cut and dried agenda would be presented to the conference. After recapitulating the principal subjects which the Imperial Government desired to submit Mr. Chamberlain said that if the Dominions or anyone else desired and caved to find time to discuss other questions, Government would be most willing to enter the discussion.

INCLUSION OF IRELAND.

Referring to Mr. O'Connor's hope that the Dominion representatives would discuss Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain said that he hesitated to make such suggestion himself chiefly, lest the Dominion representatives might consider it an invitation to meddle in our affairs as the first step on our part to attempt to meddle with their affairs. If, however, the Dominion representatives desired it, such discussion would be very welcome. Government departments had prepared memoranda and suggestions on various matters of common concern, which might come before the conference. These had been approved by the Cabinet and would be circulated to the conference.

THE DEFENCE.

With regard to the defence, very careful preparations had been made to render the discussion as useful as possible. Government's proposals in this connection had been carefully considered for some time. Fighting services had prepared confidential memoranda, which had been carefully examined from the point of view of general Imperial defence and co-ordinated by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Balfour.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

CANADIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

ADVOCATES OPEN-DOOR FOR EACH COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 23.

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, who has hitherto been reticent with regard to Canada's attitude towards the Premiers' Conference in the course of an interview to-day regarding Imperial Defence declared that each country would do well to leave the door open and to take such steps as circumstances necessitate and such as would emerge logically from the solution of the major question, namely, whether we are going to have an understanding with regard to reduction of armaments.

QUEENSLAND COTTON.

JUST A QUALITY REQUIRED FOR LANCASHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

In the course of yesterday's meeting of the World Cotton Conference at Manchester, Mr. Hunter, Agent-General of Queensland, stated that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had given a flattering report on the sample of cotton grown in Queensland. Mr. Hunter was convinced that Queensland possessed fifty million acres of land capable of producing cotton of the quality required in Lancashire.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled.

SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEAR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

A new sensational development in the Sinn Fein campaign started in the neighbourhood of London at midnight last night, consisting of attacks on signal boxes and signalmen. A Scotland Yard statement describes nine outrages, in the course of which some railwaymen were fired on, gagged, bound and removed from signal boxes which were set on fire. One signalman was wounded in the face. Shots were exchanger between the police and a party of motorists. Nine arrests were made—all young Irishmen. The statement adds that the Irish Self-Determination League is known to be in correspondence with the heads of the Irish Republican Army, who are directing crime in Ireland.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN U K.

2,185,000 REGISTERED TO JUNE 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially stated that 2,185,000 unemployed were registered in the United Kingdom on June 10th

AUSTRALIANS VS. HAMPSHIRE.

A DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The weather was glorious and pitch was again in a fast condition, when the match between Australians and Hampshire entered upon its closing stages, to-day. Hampshire were dismissed for 370, Mead making 129 including eighteen fours. Hampshire, following on, had scored 135 for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn and the match declared a draw.

Somerset beat Glamorgan by innings and 128.
Leicester beat Lancashire by 180.
Sussex beat Warwick by innings and 31.
Middlesex beat Essex by 8 wickets.
Gloucester beat Derby by 117.
Surrey drew with Cambridge University.

LONDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDZU WINS SEMI-FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

In the semi-final of the London lawn tennis championships at the Queen's Club, Shimidzu beat Davson 6/1, 6/1.

BEATEN IN POLO TOO!

AMERICAN WIN 70-6.

LONDON, June 22.

America won the second Polo Test Match by 70 goals to 6.

"CHARGE OF SEDITION ---ABSURD!"

MR. C. F. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

NO FEAR OF PROSECUTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

Early this morning I interviewed Mr. C. F. Andrews who has come down to Allahabad to seek relief for the returned Assam coolies. My first question was this "Have you seen Reuter's message from England."

"Yes" Mr. Andrews replied "We must expect these things at the present time. There is a strong element in England today which still desires to keep India down by force and to repress all freedom of speech. But I do not think either Mr. Montagu or the present Viceroy is likely to give way to the pressure of such people."

"Have you anything to say about the personal attacks on your character as a gentleman, Mr. Andrews." I asked

"My character has been attacked times without number" Mr. Andrews said "and I have tried to make it a rule of my life not to reply to such attacks, unless it is a direct question of fact that is at issue. In this case I imagine that the contents of a leading article in the "Englishman" have been telegraphed to England. In that leading article my action at a Calcutta meeting (if was with reference to a certain picture) was misrepresented. As a matter of fact I took the strongest possible action in condemning that picture and every one of my audience knew that I condemn it whole-heartedly."

AN ABSURD CHARGE.

"How do you answer the charge of sedition which is brought against you" was my next query. The answer was impressive.

Mr. Andrews said "the charge is an absurd one. What the Government needs most of all at the present juncture is to be told the honest truth by those who are in touch with the people. I happen to live my life among the people and during the last three months I have been with them at very close quarters indeed, for I have been in daily contact with the masses trying to settle strikes on honourable terms. It has been no easy time and on more than one occasion, I have been in a position of great danger while trying to prevent serious mob violence. If the Government of India cannot be told the truth about my experience among the masses without my being prosecuted for sedition then we are in a very bad case indeed, but I know it is not so. Indeed I have said first of all quite openly to the Government authorities whatever I have afterwards spoken in public. I have never concealed anything from them."

STRIKES NOT TO BE ENCOURAGED.

I then asked what his opinion was about these strikes.

"I am afraid that they have done an immense amount of harm" said Mr. Andrews. "Especially to the poor people. I have seen poor people literally starving before my eyes on account of these strikes and for that very reason I have been working day and night towards obtaining an honourable settlement. I have been a poor man and a labour man all my life and a friend of the labouring classes. For more than 30 years I have eagerly followed all the great labour questions. I therefore know that strikes are sometimes necessary. But I feel that to-day in India the strike weapon ought only to be most carefully and wisely used under skilled and capable leadership. Furthermore, as you know the very centre of my religious faith as a Christian, the one thing that has drawn me with all my heart to Mahatma Gandhi is his teaching and practice to the uttermost of *ahimsa* or non-violence. This I hold to be essentially the teaching of Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. I cannot then have anything to do with those strikes which in my opinion are absolutely certain to lead to mob violence. except to go down among the strikers as a peace maker and do my utmost to come to honourable terms with the employers on their behalf. I am prepared to suffer while so doing and to be misunderstood by both parties, but this that I have told you about *ahimsa* is my intense religious faith and I should be untrue to my deepest religious convictions, if I did not act it out in my own life."

N. C. O. A RIGHT MOVEMENT.

"Do you think Mr. Andrews" "that the non-cooperation movement as represented by Mahatma Gandhi blocks the way to co-operation between the East and West".

"No, certainly not" was the emphatic and decisive answer. "It rather opens the way towards true cooperation. The great obstacle to honourable friendship is insincerity. Subjection inevitably leads to insincerity. Mahatma Gandhi's movement "As it appears to me, is a religious one. It aims at perfect frankness of spirit and the purification of all insincerity from the hearts of those who engage in it. I do not mean for a moment that my friends who do not follow Mahatma Gandhi are insincere. Indeed I always go and stay with them and accept their hospitality as a protest against any idea of this kind. But it is true to-day that very many Indians indeed have been able for the first time to speak out truly their minds since they joined Mahatma Gandhi's movement. I have myself felt strengthened in sincerity and outspokenness through my sympathy with it. I feel" Mr. Andrews confessed gladly "that this has made me a better interpreted between the East and the West and not a worse one. In the same way, I am quite certain, that Englishmen generally when by means of this movement utter frankness between the two races is established, will respect Indians and understand Indians far better than they do."

MESSAGE TO YOUNG INDIA.

"Anything more "asked Mr. Andrews, I asked "What is your message to Young India." "Message" he asked and then gave it. "I have only one message to-day which is in the form of a prayer. It comes from the Gitanjali and runs as follows:—

"Strike my lord strike at the root of penury of my heart.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor or to bow my knee before insolent might."

MINERS' BALLOT.

FAVOURS CONTINUATION OF STOPPAGE.

VAST MAJORITY AGAINST OWNERS' TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot favours continuance of stoppage.

A later message gives the ballot figures as follows:—

For owners terms—188,827.
Against owners' terms—432,511.

The latest returns of the Miners' Ballot show—

128,170 for acceptance.
325,262 against acceptance.

The adverse majorities are recorded from

Lancashire 7,417.
Cheshire 64,084.

Following figures have been returned—

Durham 20,744 for acceptance.
Durham 69,991 against acceptance.
South Wales 40,909 for acceptance.
South Wales 110,618 against acceptance.

The returns are not yet available from Yorkshire and Nottingham where men are expected to be more favourably disposed towards resumption of work.

HERTFORD BYE ELECTION.

AN ANTI-WASTE'S VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Hertford bye-election, which was necessitated by Mr. Billing's resignation, has resulted as follows:—

Rear-Admiral Sueter (standing on the anti-waste platform)—12,329.
Sir Hildred Carlile (Coalition Unionist)—5,553.

The Hon. Mian Mahammad and Begum Shafi entertained their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of [illegible] at dinner on Wednesday night at their residence.

PROGRAMME OF MR. ANDREW'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, June 23.

Mr. Andrews who has been suffering for some time past from slight injury to his foot, has been obliged to leave out of his programme the visits to different colleges in Gorakhpur and Basti Districts, to enquire into the conditions of the returned Assam labourers.

He reaches Gorakhpur from Benares on Friday morning, and will come back to Benares for final consultation with the Indian leaders on the whole situation, both with regard to Assam returned labourers and also the returned Fiji emigrants.

He reaches Calcutta on Monday morning in order to attend an important meeting to be held there concerning the colonial-born Indians and the future work among them.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' LIFE MISSION.

A CHAMPION OF THE POOR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

Last evening over one hundred sweepers met Mr. C. F. Andrews at Pandit Motilal Nehru's house, where he is staying, and Mr. Andrews spoke to them and said the time had come when they will be able to join all the others in the work for the uplift of the Motherland. The poor are no longer to be forgotten as before. Rich men will no more oppress the poor. Whether high caste or low caste they were all one.

Mr. Andrews ha sbeen giving interviews to the press representatives here and speaking of Sir Frederick Hall's question in the House of Commons said: "I was obliged to speak against Government's action at Chandpur because I felt it was an act of oppression and Government need to be warned by those who live among the people and love the people. I have spoken quite as strongly about the judgment which will come upon the people themselves and the leaders of India, if they in their turn oppress the poor. My whole life is lived among the poor, and if I do not speak out for them when they are oppressed, I should be seriously failing in my duty.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF REPATRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Mr. C. R. Das writes to the press that he has arranged a steamer to repatriate the coolies from Karimganj but in view of Swami Darsanand's statement regarding their treatment when they reach home, the meeting of leaders to-day decided to abandon for the present attempts to repatriate them. Temporary arrangements will be made at Karimganj and if the coolies are willing they will be settled at Assam.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

WHY NOT POSTPONE IT?

PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

Commenting on the proposed visit to India during the cold weather of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the "Pioneer" thinks that the news will be received by the bulk of Indians with feelings of loyal gratification. The Viceroy would not have approved of the visit this year, if he had not felt that the risk of a marred reception was one which could well be run. The Prince comes to India as typifying not only the devotion of his own Royal House to the duties of democratic monarchy but also the spirit of memories of manhood as purified in the fiery trial of the scarcely extinguished conflagration. He will be able to convey the King-Emperor's approval of the use that has been made of the new powers entrusted to the Indian peoples.

CRITICISM OF MR. GANDHI.

The same paper, referring to Mr. Gandhi's refusal to appear before the Army Requirements Committee, says that it was a little unnecessary to come to grips at first hand with the views held by extreme nationalists. It might not be amiss to endeavour to extract the views of the less spectacular classes of political opinion.

CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" commenting on the Prince of Wales proposed visit says: "a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome.

"NEW INDIA" PLEADS FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 22.

Referring to the announcement of the Prince of Wales tour to India, the "New India" says:—The Duke of Connaught, it is generally acknowledged, has achieved excellent results by his tour, and we think that no harm will be done by postponing the royal visit to a time when India will be politically and economically in a better position to welcome the Prince.

"INDEPENDENT" RECOMMENDS POSTPONEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

The "Independent" commenting on the Prince of Wales' visit says says:—"The first thought on the question is one of mild wonder. The boycot of the Duke of Connaught is still in the people's mind and we dare say in Government's mind. Popular psychology has not changed in the slightest degree since the beginning of the year. If it has, the change has been due to the repressive policy of Government. What then does Government mean by the scheme of arranging another royal visit in November?" The paper recommends the postponement of the visit for another year.

REPORT OF PRESS ACT COMMITTEE.

PUBLICATION EXPECTED SHORTLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The "Pioneer" understands that the report of the committee appointed to consider the Press Act and kindred legislation has been approved by all members and orders for its publication may be expected in the course of a week or so.

"MERCILESS WASTAGE OF MONEY."

DR. KITCHLEW'S ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

In his reports checking Amritsar Khilafat and Muslim League accounts, Dr. Kitchlew says that, in his opinion, money of the Khilafat Committee was mercilessly wasted upto December 1920. The accounts at all. It was difficult to say who were irregular and encomplete. It was a mistake to call them accounts bezeled the money, but such doubts were possible. The public complaints were justified.

WHAT WILSON ASKED LLOYD GEORGE.

"WHY DON'T YOU APPLY IT TO IRELAND?"

A book which has just been published in New York, tells of how the Irish question arose during a discussion between the Council of Four in Paris. An article by Mr. Harkins states that when the arrangements for a Governing Commission under the League of Nations for fifteen years regarding the Sar Basin had been completed, Mr. Lloyd George turned to the President and said, "Mr. President, I think we have got a very good plan here." "Well," the the answer is said to have been, "why don't you apply it to Ireland?"—"Catholic Herald".

HUBLI MINICIPAL SCHOOL.

DISMISSAL OF THREE MASTERS.

A Press Note states:—The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have received copies of resolutions passed at several meetings with regard to the dismissal of the head master and two teachers of the Lamington High School, Hubli, and have also received petitions on the same subject from the head master himself. Government are informed that an appeal by Mr. Joshi, the head master, is still pending before the Municipality. As the head master and the other teachers in question were servants of the Municipality, Government see no reason to interfere with the discretion of that body in retaining or dispensing with their services. If the teachers have any ground of complaint, arising from their dismissal without due notice, they are free to seek redress in the ordinary courts of law. If, however, the changes that have been made in the staff have had a bad effect on the efficiency of the school the inspecting officers of Government will bring this fact to notice in the usual course, and future grants will be assessed accordingly in the manner provided by the rules.

MUTTRA TALUKA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, June 19.

The Muttra Taluka Conference presided over by Pandit Radhakrishna Bhargava, President, District Congress Committee was held on the 16th and 18th June Hakim Brijlal, president of the Reception Committee declared that the Muttra taluka had given its quota of members, money and Charkhas. Hakim Ajmalkhan, Mashilmulk, Dr. Ansari and others joined in a mass meeting of more than twelve thousand people. Resolutions congratulating all the jail heroes, denouncing repression, expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers and enjoining the public to fulfill the Bezwada programme were unanimously passed.

DUST NUISANCE.

HOW CAN IT BE ENDED?

TAR VS. SEA WATER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, in the absence of Sir Sassoon J. David owing to the death of his wife. Before the signing of the minutes Mr. Dumasia drew the attention of the Corporation to the mis-statement in the printed minutes of the last meeting saying that the President had taken the sense of the meeting and then decided that it was not necessary to amend the minutes. No sense of the meeting was taken. The Chairman agreed to make the necessary corrections.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner furnishing comparative estimates of the cost of supplying and using sea-water for watering roads and tarring roads. The total cost for laying mains, pumps, and reservoirs etc. was stated to be Rs. 71 lakhs; the cost of watering the roads was Rs. 61,000, and there would be an annual charge of Rs. 221 thousands for depreciation. The cost of watering the roads by carts was Rs. 142 per 1,000 sq. yards and Rs 54 by means of hydrants. The cost of tar painting the surface of a tar-macadamed road was Rs. 1,170 per 1,000 sq. yards, and for renewal every other year Rs. 585.

The Corporation authorised the Municipal Commissioner to charge Rs. 5 for the use of the new motor ambulance per one hour.

Protest was made against the ways of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in regard to the passenger service in recording their letters.

MR. DUMASIA'S PROTEST.

At the outset Mr. Dumasia objected to the way the minutes of the last meeting were written. It was stated in the minutes that when Mr. Dumasia insisted upon having Dr. Sukhia's remarks recorded in the minutes the *President after having taken the sense of the meeting* declared that it was not deemed fit to amend the minutes. Mr. Dumasia submitted that although he had insisted on the sense of the meeting being taken the President had not done so, and therefore, what was recorded in the minutes was not the truth. He wanted the minutes to be amended accordingly, and the Chairman made the necessary corrections to the satisfaction of Mr. Dumasia. Mr. Dumasia also wanted the Corporation to take serious note of the Secretary's conduct in the matter, and he wanted a note to be made of his protest to the President.

The Chairman said that the Secretary had received a letter from their President, Sir Sassoon J. David, informing them of the death of his wife and of his inability to attend the meetings for one week. Dr Dadachanji said their sympathies went to Sir Sassoon in the loss he had sustained in his old age by the death of his wife. It was not necessary to pass a resolution, however.

USE OF SEA-WATER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the feasibility and cost of laying new mains or of employing other means of using sea-water for watering roads, flushing drains, etc., and as to the cost of tarring roads as compared with the cost of watering them by sea water. The letter stated:

The first point to be considered is whether sea water would be used for watering roads and flushing sewers only, or also for flushing water-closets in private premises, and for fires. It may be assumed that it would be used for watering roads and flushing sewers only. On this assumption in addition to a pumping plant being installed in such a position as to be able to raise water at all states of the tides, mains would have to be laid and equipped with road watering hydrants and a series of small balancing reservoirs would have to be built at a suitable elevation preferably close to the pumping station. If sea water were used these would have to be replaced by new pipes, the cost of supplying and laying which at present prices would be about Rs. 52 lakhs. The most suitable sites for balancing reservoirs are Golangi Hill, Mazagon Hill, Malabar Hill and Sion Hill. The cost of these would be about Rupees ten lakhs and the cost of the pumping plant, engine houses, Inlet wells, etc. would be Rupees nine lakhs. The total capital cost would Rs. 71 lakhs.

COST OF LABOUR.

The cost of labour in watering the roads would be as at present, but there would be the cost of the pumping station staff, fuel and engine stores to provide for. These would approximately be Rs. 65,000 per annum.

The corrosive effect of sea water on cast iron pipes is very much greater than fresh water and it may be assumed that a life of probably not more than fifteen years should be taken for them. So that a sum of Rs. 1,56,000 per annum (at 3 per cent. and valuing old pipes at half original cost) should be set aside for this purpose making the annual charges Rs. 2,21,000. This capitalized at 6 per cent. is about Rs. 37 lakhs. So that to give a sea water supply of six million gallons per day to the City for watering roads and flushing sewers would involve a total amount of Rs. 108 lakhs or Rs. 18 lakhs per million gallons. The present estimated cost of road watering is (a) where carts are used Rs. 142 per 1,000 square yards for the eight dry months of the year, and (b) where watering is done from hydrants Rs. 34 for the same period.

To tar paint the surface of a tarmacadamed road is estimated to cost Rs. 1,170 per 1,000 square yards and the surface has to be renewed at least every other year. The cost of this may therefore be taken to be Rs. 585 for 1000 square yards per year. In spite of the comparatively high cost of tarring road surfaces I am personally convinced that the dust nuisance will never be mitigated until all roads in the city are tar bound. Even if roads were watered three times a day the heat of the sun is bound to cause the dust to rise and accumulate. There is also the additional fact that tar painting undoubtedly prolongs the life of a road and reduces the cost of maintenance, and this being so I am assured that the goal we should set before us is to make every road in the City dust-proof and easily cleaned by tarring its surface or adopting some other dustless form of road construction."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter be recorded. He asked the Commissioner to try artesian and tube wells in the city to obviate water famine in case of there being very little rain in any particular year.

The Municipal Commissioner said it had been conclusively proved that the subsoil of the city was not suitable for the boring of artesian wells. He was, however, going to bore tube wells near the Victoria Gardens and he had instructed the Hydraulic Engineer accordingly.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Water Committee and this was passed.

RAILWAY CO's LETTER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Commissioner stated that he was unable to supply the Company with more water at the present time.

The Railway Company's letter stated:

Since 1914 we have not been able to spend sufficient money on improvements on our local section. Few, if any, additional trains can be put on, until we have facilities for handling and Loco power to haul them and a more up-to-date Terminus.

We are also much handicapped by the serious shortage of water on our Local section for our engines, and if the Bombay Municipality could give us a more liberal supply of water, particularly at Colaba and Dadar, than they do at present, it will tend to improve matters considerably. So far our repeated requests for water have met with no attention.

Mr. Dumasia in moving that the letter be recorded stated he was not satisfied with the letter of the Company. The hardships of third class passengers were growing harder and harder every day and conditions were growing worse. Even in the first class as many as 24 passengers were huddled together and passengers had to stand on the footboards.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla objected to the letter being recorded. They should again address the Company on the subject, he suggested. He had seen as many as 50 passengers standing on the foot-boards that very morning, and he was surprised that a company which was making so much profit should grudge to spend any money in improving the service.

Dr. M. C. Javle said most of the profits of the Company came from the third class passengers in return for which no comforts had been given them. The time for protesting had come against the ways of this Company and all other limited companies that they should not trade in India if the convenience of Indians could not be looked after.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 20.

The first Belgaum District Khilafat Conference was held at Gokak on the 19th instant. Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Abdul Aleem, Doctor Kichlew had specially come to attend. Maulvi Abdul Majid, of Bedoun, presided. Maulana Mahomed Ali proposed the only resolution passed by the Conference, namely, that this Conference considers it very necessary to declare that it is *haram* (meaning religiously forbidden) for a Mussulman to remain any longer in the army of the present Government, nor is it open to him according to the law of Islam to enter its army, or procure recruits for it, or give it any other military assistance and in the event of the British Government re-opening hostilities against the Islamic Government of Angora, or openly or secretly offering the Greeks any assistance against that Government, it will be our duty in concert with the Congress to commence civil disobedience, and on the occasion of the coming session of the Congress at Ahmedabad in December to announce complete independence of India and establishment of an Indian Republic.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Abdul Aleem, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Kowjalgi and carried unanimously amidst shouts of "Allaho-Akbar".

Over three thousand people attended and enthusiatically followed the proceedings, though drenched in rain for hours.

CONFIDENCE IN ANGORA GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, June 22.

At the joint sitting of the Congress Khilafat Committee, Gorakhpur held on the 20th instant the following resolution were passed:—(1) This Committee views with grave concern the near Eastern situation brought about by Britain's attitude and enters its emphatic protest against Britain's embarking on an uncalled for offensive campaign against the Turkish Nationalists. This looks like an effort on her part to deal a death blow to Islam and will seriously disturb the world's peace. (2) This Committee records its full confidence in the Angora Government, and finds no reason to condemn the execution of Mustafa Saghir Beg by the said Government.

In connection with the recent robbery of Rs. 10,000 on Elgin Road from an Indian Banker's servant, it is now reported that the servant has identified one of his assailants, who made good their escape driving in an *ekka*. The treasurer of the Allahabad Post Office, who was similarly robbed a few months ago on Cawnpore Road, while returning from the Bank, also identified the deceased as one of his robbers, and on that occasion also he made good his escape in an ekka.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

CHANGE IN CURRENCY.

DEMONETISATION OF INDIAN RUPEE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 7.

After all Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has fixed the currency of the country. The Indian rupee is to be demonetised. The rupee was current in this country for 300 years. But because it was an Indian coin, though it was not *coloured* in the ordinary sense of the word, the whites could not tolerate its sight in a country, which they want to make a "white colony" and so after persistent and long agitation they have been able to induce the Colonial Office to demonetise it. It has been announced that

(1) Rupee coins to be demonetised and replaced by florin notes.
(2) East African shilling to be minted.
(3) An order in Council will be prepared making the shilling standard coin and legal tender for any amount.
(4) Period of redemption, one month for all.

In order to avoid great fluctuations in local values, it is fixed that all rupee contracts will be constructed at the rate of two shillings to the rupee pending supplies of the new shilling currency, which will be expedited as much as possible.

Defence Force.

A defence force is shortly to be organised in East African. The Indian does not find any place in it. The Nairobi Indian Association has addressed a letter to the Governor requesting him to organise the scheme in such a way as to give place to British Indians to prepare them for the defence of the Colony. During the war Indians, even in India, were not prepared to march to the battlefield, because they had not been given any such training in peace time. So also were Indians of this colony, at the beginning of the war. To avoid this, and to give Indians a proper place in the defence scheme of this colony, it is necessary that Indians should be trained for the defence of their adopted country. But, I am sure, race prejudice and hatred will prevent Government from doing justice to Indians also in this case. The whites of this country will begin to howl and to growl as soon as they know that it is intended to give a place to the Indian in the scheme. At the same time they will accuse Indians for not taking part in the defence of the country. What an irony of facts?

Indian Steamer Service.

It has been announced that the two small vessels of the East India Steamship Company of Bombay will ply on the East coast of Africa from the middle of this month.

Some time back when Lord Milner set his seal on the policy of segregation, some reservation of European residential quarters in Mombasa was notified. This notice has been revoked now.

AVOID DRINK!

BECAUSE IT IS:

"More damnable than thieving and perhaps prostitution. Is it not often the parent of both?"—(Mahatma Gandhi.)

"The most criminal and artistic method of assassination ever invented by the bravoes of any age or nation."—(John Ruskin.)

"A cancer in human society, eating out its vitals and threatening its destruction."—(Abraham Lincoln).

"A business that tends to lawlessness on the part of the one that conducts it, and to criminality on the part of those who patronize it."—Theodore Roosevelt.)

"A hell perpetuator, hell propagator."—(Henry Ostrom.)

"The most prolific hotbed of anarchy, vile politics, profane ribaldry and unspeakable sensuality."—(C. H. Parkhurst).

"A public, permanent and ubiquitous agency of degradation."—(Cardinal Manning).

"More destructive than war, pestilence and famine."—(W. E. Gladstone).

"A business that tends to produce idleness, disease, pauperism and crime."—(United States Supreme Court).

"The devil in solution"—(Sir Wilfred Lawson.)

"Distilled damnation."—(RobeHall.)

"Artist in human slaughter."—(Lord Chesterfield.)

"Poisoner's general driving men to hell like sheep"—(John Wesley.)

"The most ruinous and degrading of all pursuits."—(McKinley).

RANGOON LADIES RIFLE CLUB.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES PROHIBIT MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 22.

The G. O. C. Burma district, referring to the Ladies' Rifle Club, says that the proposals have been issued without the knowledge or sanction of the Military authorities, who issued orders prohibiting the use of military property or grounds by any private society or club, and so he ordered the meetings arranged to be cancelled. The Local Government is in entire agreement with General Fane's action.

THE G. O. M.

WOULD HAVE LED N.-C.-O.

EVIDENCE FROM HIS BIOGRAPHY.

There was a large audience of Hindus and Parsis at the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya last evening, when Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla delivered a lecture on the national work of Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Khurshed F Nariman, who presided, made a lengthy speech by way of his concluding remarks, which was very well received and almost every sentence of which was punctuated with enthusiastic cheers.

DADABHAI'S SPIRIT.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, in proposing Mr. Nariman to the chair, said it was Dadabhai Naoroji who first imbibed the spirit of Indian Nationhood here as well as in England and he was supported by Lokamanya Tilak, Arabindo Ghose, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi. The spirit was not dead in the hearts of Indians till to-day and Mr. Nariman was one of those young members of the community, in whose hearts it was burning most.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said at a time when there was a sort of lethargy and political slumber amongst the so-called leaders of their community, the public activities of a handful of youngmen and the subject selected by the lecturer were very fitting and timely. It was thus with the very laudable and creditable object that the lecturer had taken the trouble of expounding before them the great national work of the hero and he hoped his good object would, to some extent at least, be fulfilled. (Cheers.)

MR. JHABWALLA.

Mr. Jhabwalla then delivered his address, in the course of which he said that Dadabhai Naoroji was the originator of the national movement that has been prevailing in the country at present. There was only a difference in the method of carrying on the movement. In Dadabhai's days the time was not as ripe as the present one; and, therefore, he preferred to carry on that movement in a different way. Instead of launching the Non-Cooperation campaign, Dadabhai preferred cooperation because he knew that in his days the country was not prepared for that campaign. The lecturer then went on explaining to the audience that till the year 1917 whatever great national questions which the Congress had been fighting since its inception, originated from this great Indian. The very word Swaraj emanated from the mind of their late Grand Old Man. In fact, during his lifetime he gave the lead to almost all the national questions of the country here as well as in England and, the speaker was sure, it was living to-day. He would have given the lead to the movement of Non-Cooperation too. He would have never sat silent until the culprits who shed the blood of his innocent countrymen, were properly dealt with. (Cheers.)

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman, in the course of his concluding remarks, said that a distinguishing feature of Dadabhai Naoroji's character was the fact that his contact with high European society, and his connection with high Government officials did not induce him to change his views, or make him a turncoat, as was the case with the so-called leaders of the present generation. All must have noticed one deplorable fact about their present day so-called leaders, a defect that betrayed both want of character and backbone; great popular leaders, who had for many years been fire-brands and lions, have been easily won over and converted by official favours and social smiles. Once in the official groove and circled by the social ties, they forget all their solemn promises to the people; they forget their responsibilities as popular leaders, and very often betrayed the popular cause only to gain in return an official favour and Government applause. They had known of a gentleman who travelled all the way from Bombay to Simla ready and determined to fight a popular cause and oppose a Government measure; but after having reached the Olympic hills, the official magic wand worked a wonderful change, and those who had gone all that distance to scoff and fight only remained there to praise and admire. Not so was the case with the great national hero, Dadabhoy Naoroji, as an M.P., as a foremost leader of India, as an Educationist of very high order and a member of the high circle of society, he was assailed from various sides, and the official magical wand was repeatedly tried on him without any success; all attempts to buy him over, or to smooth him down only made him the firmer in his resolve to fight the people's cause, and made him a sterner and a firmer opponent of the Government. If the Grand Old Man had so chosen, if he had only yielded to the official will and favour, if he had only betrayed a little the popular cause, long before his death, he might have been Lord Dadabhoy of Bombay, and Lord Sinha would have been deprived the honour of being the first Indian Governor of a Province. But no; he preferred to be a mere "mister" all his life and was more pleased to receive an official scorn than an official smile.

HIS REAL BENT OF MIND.

It was not difficult to imagine what the attitude of such a great and glorious man would have been at the present juncture. The fearless independence with which he championed the cause of the oppressed and the weak in his days, the almost fanatic rage with which he opposed and fought the comparatively little acts of injustice of his times, the firm resolve with which he advocated the cause of India and was the first amongst the Indians, who several years ago, unfurled the banner of Swaraja in the National Congress. When they knew and read of all these great virtues and achievements of the great man, they felt certain that the Punjab Atrocities and Khilafat Wrongs would have driven him to extremes, and he would have stood by the side of Mahatmaji, another great Mahatma (loud cheers), and would have given all his religious, moral and political support to the great spiritual movement. He would certainly never have accepted the disgraceful and discreditable compromise. There was one incident in his life from which they might legitimately infer that if he had been alive to-day, he would perhaps have been a staunch Non-cooperator as Mahatmaji. (Cheers.) An episode in his life showed the real bent of his mind. From 1880 to 1884, during the unpopular Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, he was so disheartened that as a protest against mean acts of injustice and particularly as a protest against the unrighteous Afghan War, he had almost renounced public life and had discontinued the ordinary methods of agitation by petitions and protests. This was only a mild form of non-cooperation. (Cheers.)

A DEPLORABLE FACT.

It was a matter of legitimate pride to him and for every member of his community to belong to the same race as the Grand Old Man of India. The great stock of sterling public service rendered to the Nation and the Country by the two great heroes, Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta had sustained the fair name of the community so far all over India; but now even that inexhaustible stock was coming to an end. The past record of public service of the small but energetic Parsee community was certainly a matter for great pride and credit, but a fair name could not for ever be sustained on the past record of its great heroes. It was a matter of regret it was a matter of shame, it was a deplorable fact to be reluctantly and mournfully admitted, that when all the backward communities of India are fast advancing with long strides, this educated, most advanced and liberal community was now retrograding, and was far lagging behind. Whereas their old leaders were distinguished for their spirit of generosity, spirit of self-sacrifice, patriotism and love for their adopted country, the present day, so called leaders, were degrading the name of the community by betraying a sectarian spirit of self-interest. They display deplorable lack of patriotism and forethought. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta always prided themselves in being styled Indians first and Parsis afterwards, and the orthodox and silly vernacular Press often bitterly attacked them for not espousing the cause of their community before the cause of the country. By that correct attitude which rendered a far greater service to the community than the present day petty minded leaders' they did love their community but they loved their country more and believed that the interest of the community would be best served by truly and loyally serving their country. (shouts of hear, hear).

DR. SUKHIA'S "PATRIOTISM."

Continuing, the speaker said that the other day in the interview of the Mahatmaji with several members of the Parsi Central Association a gentleman, a member of the Political Committee, seriously declared that the Parsis would only join the Non-Cooperation movement if it was beneficial to their community. When the speaker read that statement in the Press, he had to hang his head with shame. (Hear, hear.) It was an abominably selfish, short sighted and silly statement. Was a national spiritual movement to be looked at from such a narrow, interested, one-sided point of view?—asked he. It might have been appreciated, though not admitted if Dr. Sukhia had said that Parsis would not follow the Non-Cooperation movement because it was detrimental to the interests of the whole country and nation. But to say that it was to be rejected because it was not to the interest of their community was to betray a narrow and selfish mind and show a lack of true patriotism and forethought. (Cheers.) Dr. Sukhia was at liberty to possess whimsical views and ever to express them whimsically, on his own behalf, but as he attempted to place the community in such a degrading position by claiming to be a self-appointed spokesman and a representative of the community, the speaker took that opportunity for refuting and challenging that statement and assured the Mahatmaji and his Hindu and Moslem brethren that the majority of his community were not so selfishly interested and narrow-minded as the statement of Dr. Sukhia represented them to be. (Cheers.)

Concluding, Mr. Nariman said that the best way to admire and revere the memory of a great National Hero was to emulate and follow his example. He appealed to the community to think of the great past National Heroes of theirs, and add honour and glory to those great names by shaking off the political lethargy, and awaking and arising at this critical moment in the history of India, and playing their part. (Cheers.)

After Mr. F. J. Ginwalla had proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speaker, which was carried with applause, the meeting dissolved.

DEATH OF PRINCE JAMSHED BAKHT.

LAST SCION OF MOGHUL EMPERORS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF EUROPEAN BY FUNERAL PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

Death from plague occurred of Prince Jamshed Bakht, son of Jiwan Bakht, and grandson of the last ruler of Delhi. He was born in 1862 in Rangoon where his father lived, and had lived here ever since receiving a pension which had been increased in 1917. He was a regular attendant at the local races and drove or rode daily, but took no part in public affairs. His father died in 1884 and his mother in 1899. While the funeral which was attended by a large number of Mahomedans was proceedings to the burial ground, Mr. Innes, Engineer of the Municipal Water Department, who was motoring by was dragged from his car and severely assaulted by some men who are alleged to have been wearing Khilafat colours, his mouth being smeared with mud. Mr. Innes motored to the Police Station and made a report, and the Commissioner visited the scene.

MR. INNES' STATEMENT.

Mr. Innes, Deputy Municipal Engineer, complained to the Police that when motoring along stockade road, Rangoon, yesterday he encountered a large crowd wearing red, green and white sashes who gesticulated shouted at him. He slowed down and some of the crowd jumped into the car, pulled him out, assaulted him with sticks and rubbed mud on his face. They also dragged the car to a side of the road. Some one apparently the authority prevented the car being overturned in the ditch and eventually he was allowed to get into car and drive on.

The crowd of the sashwearers was apparently the vanguard of the funeral of Prince Jamshid Babul which was attended by members of the local Mahomedan societies. All the Moslem schools were closed. A movement was started at the graveside to erect a monument on the size. Over Rs 2,000 were subscribed on the spot. The body was carried the whole distance from the Prince's house to Tamwe cemetery.

NON-COOPERATOR GOES TO JAIL.

REFUSES TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 23.

In view of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Pathak, a non-cooperator pleader, has accepted to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment in default of the security demanded from him under section 108 Cr. P. C. He exorted his friends not to let Congress propaganda suffer and remember that India expects every man to do his duty.

PICKETING AT KARACHI

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 20.

The Picketing of liquor shops continues successfully. Sales on country liquor shops having considerably decreased. It is reported that the Collector of Karachi has promised the licensees a reduction in license fee for holding on. Action under section 53 of Police Act against the volunteers is contemplated. Mounted police patrols have been increased and their interference has become provoking.

Preparations for the All India Khilafat Conference are in full swing.

ABKARI ACT PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

At Sukkur a man had been fined Rs. 10 for flavouring a quantity of liquor bought at a licensed shop for own consumption on the ground that he ad, according to the Akbari Act of 1878 manufactured excisable article without a license. This cause came for revision at the Judicial Commissioner Court, Karachi.

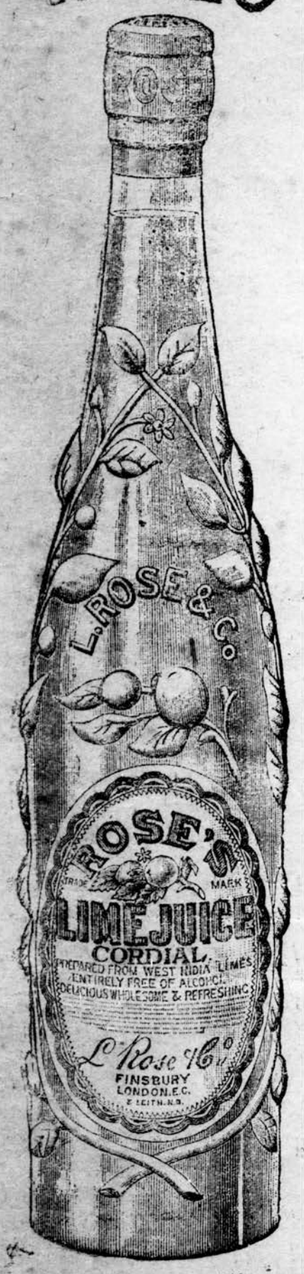
STRIKE SITUATION IN FIJI.

A press communique states:—The Government of India have received a further report from the Governor of Fiji regarding the strike of Indian labourers. In the Labasa area, the strikers have agreed to return to work for one month pending the consideration of their case by their employers and the prospects of a settlement in this area appear favourable. In the North-Western strike area of the main island the strike still continues, but the Governor regards the prospects of a settlement in this area as not altogether unfavourable.

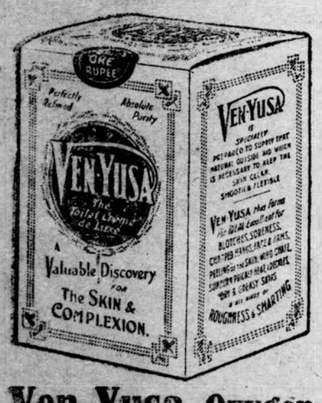
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi declares forfeited copies of the leaflet entitled "Western Monkeys" compiled by Muhammed Fahim Khan, Hony. Joint Secy. of Congress Committee, Hardoi.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, Ironed turned by Machinery with the top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street Fort,
BOMBAY 1

ROSE'S



LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having **ROSE'S.**



Ven-Yusa Oxygen FACE CREAM

NOTHING is so refreshing and rejuvenating to the skin as Ven-Yusa, the Oxygen Face Cream. By reason of the oxygen it gives off when applied to the skin, Ven-Yusa puts new vitality into the tissues and brings out the natural softness and youthful freshness of the skin.
For warding off beauty-destroying effects of heat and dust, and restoring and preserving the complexion Ven-Yusa is invaluable. It at last reveals
THE SECRET OF BEAUTY
Sole Makers & Chemists, Bazaars, etc. I.V.96

THE LATE RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY.

AN UP-TO-DATE INDIAN.

"A correspondent in India" writes to the "Daily News":—

A few days ago the Indian Press described as a national calamity the death of a youth of 34. This was Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, who had reached an eminence in the public life of Bombay, and to a lesser extent of all India, which few pubic men reach even after the allotted span of three score and ten.

He came of a well-known Muhammadan family, and from the university he went into business at once as junior partner to his father, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a famous Bombay mill-owner. He was at once recognised as a business man of unusual ability and courage, and he made his mark at a very early stage, not only in the family business, but in the public life of Bombay. He soon became a member of the Municipal Corporation of the city, and, after six years' service, in 1918, at the age of 31, was elected President. He was made president of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, and elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the commercial community of the Western Capital of India. Thus, at the age of 34, he was a power in the land. His death creates a vacancy in the ranks of India's public men which will not be easy to fill.

The career of this remarkable young man is interesting, because he was a true native product of India. No one will claim that such a career is typical of our Indian Dominion, though the faculties of Indian men of talent naturally ripen at an earlier age than those of their fellows in Europe. What is worth noting, from the point of view of the rapidly developing political capacity of India, is that, given favouring circumstances, personalities of the type of Rahimtullah Currimbhoy can and will grow up to take charge of the immense political responsibilities of the Indian people under eventual Home-Rule.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN FIJI.

ACCOUNT OF RETURNED LABOURERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Nine hundred and ninety-seven Indians returned from Fiji on Thursday last. Interviewed by a representative of "Bharatmitra" they said Indians were in great distress, the strike was continuing, and there was no hope of an early settlement. The sending back of three hundred coolies to Fiji in April last strengthened the hands of the C. S. R. Company and had weakened the cause of the Indian labourers there. Fiji Indians, they said, were suffering a great deal on account of the Fiji Government being a tool in the hands of the C. S. R. Company. Indians themselves were not united and they had no leader, Government having deported all of them. There was an atmosphere of unrest and despair in the colony and Indians there were greatly disappointed at the Government of India not sending a commission to enquire into their grievances. The men were opposed to sending back coolies to Fiji.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

SCHEME TO COST TWO CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to consider the scheme of improvement of the city water supply have submitted a report. They decided against Mr. Moore's scheme at the cost of three crores without a guarantee. In view of the financial position of the Corporation they accepted a modified scheme prepared by the Chief Engineer to supply seventy million gallons of filtered, and forty million gallons of unfiltered water daily at a cost of two crores of rupees. The committee advised the Corporation to ask Messrs. Moore and Rateman, two experts brought out from England, to prepare a modified scheme and the latter agreed to do so at a fee of 1.9 per cent. on the total cost.

AMAN SABHAS AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 22.

Meetings of Liberal Leagues and Aman Sabhas are continued to be held in several parts of the province, and various reports show that they are being largely attended and are realising the dangers of the non-cooperation movement which are being explained to them. Voluntary contributions are being made towards the objects of the Aman Sabhas and at Agra, it is reported 2,250 members have been enrolled and Rs. 5,000 collected at Cawnpore. Rs. 2,348 have been donated towards the work of the Leagues of Peace and Progress.

GOVERMENT MINISTERS AND PRIVATE COMPANIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 22.

In course of a note on the Lahore Electric Supply the "C. M. Gazette" says: "We cannot consider it a satisfactory arrangement that a Minister of Government should still retain active share in the control of an undertaking like the Electric Supply Company. It is an unwritten law of politics at home that ministers of the crown should relinquish active participatio crown should relinquish active participation in business of industrial enterprises and we cannot see any reason why this rule should not be observed in India."

The Madras Land Revenue Settlement Committee now sittin at Ootacamund has considered various sections of the Bi' drafted by the Board of Revenue, It is understood that the Committee has resolved to leave the section relating to the local Government directing the settlement. " understood that it was tacitly agreed that the question might be raised before th committee at a later stage.

ADVOCATES OF COOPERATION.

MEET WITH CHILLY RECEPTION AT PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

A largely attended meeting of the League of Peace and Progress was held this evening at Premabhoy Hall, when Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy Nilkanth delivered a lecture on non-cooperation and self-purification. Many leading citizens and officials were present, including Mr. Blathwyat, Collector and several ladies were also present. In the earlier part of the meeting some of the non-cooperators wished to know if they would be allowed to make speeches in reply to the lecture. The president said that this could not be permitted but that those present may ask questions. Thereupon the non-cooperators, who had evidently assembled with the purpose of creating a row, caused a disturbance and threw mangoes at the leaders seated on the platform. Great indignation was shown at this violent conduct and after this disturbance some of the non-cooperators left the Hall. Thereafter the proceedings of the meeting were carried out according to the programme, though non-cooperators continued to disturb the meeting from time to time. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy made a very trenchant and impressive speech and the president, Mr. Maganbhoy Patel also made an admirable speech and conducted the proceedings very ably.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

MANAGER SUCCESSFULLY SUES COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

At Allahabad High Court Justices Walsh and Stuart have disposed of the appeal of Babu Ram Gopal Gupta whose claim for Rs. 6,250 compensation against Tundla Co-operative Stores Ltd. for malicious prosecution was dismissed by the lower court. The appellant was manager of the stores and was summarily dismissed on a report by Mr. Gill, auditor, who made serious allegations of embezzlement against the manager. Mr. Simons, Chairman of the stores, lodged a criminal complaint of breach of trust and tresspass against the manager and obtained a warrant of arrest, but the manager was discharged and the complaints dismissed. The manager thereupon brought the suit for damages for malicious prosecution, but the Subordinate Judge dismissed it.

On appeal Their Lordships remarked that the report of Mr. Gill was "a most discreditable document, ill-balanced, verbose and vindictive, containing in substance a series of rambling and serious allegations against the manager and on the whole the charges were exaggerated and groundless. It looked as if the charges against the manager were trumped up to defeat the claim of the manager against the Company. The company were animated by improper and indirect motives amounting to malice, and the Manager was entitled to damages. Their Lordships allowed the appeal and decreed Rs. 3,000 damages in favour of the manager.

COMPLAINT AGAINST JUDGE.

ALLEGED RUDENESS TO PLEADER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 22.

In the court of Babu Birendramohan Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, Babu Rabindra Chandra Chatterjee, a pleader of the Dacca bar, lodged a complaint yesterday under Sections 355 and 504 I. P. C. against Babu Pasupati Bose, fourth Sub-Judge of Dacca. The allegations were that in the forenoon of June 15th the pleader filed a plaint with insufficient court fee and that at about 4-45 p.m. he was sent for and asked to file the deficit by 5 p.m. The pleader prayed for a day's time as the collectorate was closed on that day and the court fees of the required value could not be had of vendors. The pleader alleged that in the course of his submissions he was often interrupted and was eventually threatened with expulsion from the court room in a rude and angry tone. He thereupon left the court room. A sensation has been created by this incident and pleaders are not attending the Sub-judge's court.

COAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT.

HOSTILITY OF INDIA'' MINING FEDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The lengthy communication, which has been addressed by the Secretary, Industries Department of the Government of India to local Governments, and Secretaries of the Indian Mining Association, and the Indian Mining Federation inviting their opinion on the provisional conclusions of the Government of India, is receiving the anxious consideration of the Indian Mining Federation. It is understood that the body will strongly oppose the proposal of the Government with regard to the constitution of the Coal Conservation Department.

B. I. S. N. STRIKE ENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The strike of about five thousand coolies employed at the Union docks and the British Indian Steam Navigation workshop at Howrah which began on May 27th has ended.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

A REBUKE TO BRAHMINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 22.

The Dewan's concluding address to the Assembly was marked by sharp notes against the unconstitutional and highly provoking manner in which the Brahmins conducted themselves during the present session. He said it was open to them to resign their seats, but to retain their seats and refuse to bring forward the electors' grievances and views, was a breach of faith and he added that should such attitude be persisted in, measures would be necessary whereby objects of representative instructions might not be defeated. Referring to the rules against which certain objections were taken, the Dewan observed that the powers sanctioned by these rules were already existing ones and that they corresponded with the Indian Legislative Assembly procedure. He also assured the Assembly that the same were not immutable, but could be amended or modified in the light of experience. After thanking the members for dispassionately considering and passing the year's budget the Dewan concluded his address with an eloquent tribute to Mr. C. R. Reddy, who voluntarily retired with a view to enter public life in British India. He wished him success in the new sphere of his activities.

LOCAL OPTION FOR LIQUOR SHOPS.

FINDINGS OF PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Punjab Legislative Council in March last on the question of local option exercisable by the District Boards and Municipalities with regard to the sale of liquor, the Punjab Government has appointed a local option committee, presided over by Lala Harkishan Lal, to consider the question in all its bearings. After discussion with several persons interested in the matter, the Committee drafted a report, now under consideration of the Government, mainly suggesting that in the case of Municipalities local option could be exercised with regard to two-thirds of the number of shops and a referendum should be taken in respect of the remaining one-third. With regard to District Boards, only fifty per cent would come under local option without referendum, and a referendum is to be taken for the other half. The question of modification of the Excise Act or institution of new rules will be considered along with the recommendations of the Committee.

"PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE.

SIRDAR BIRPALSINGH'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BARELI, June 22.

In the "Pratap" defamation case, to-day two defence witnesses were examined by Dr. Misra and Mr. Kerand and cross-examined by Messrs. Hamidali and Afzal respectively. Witness Tahkur Mangal Singh deposed that at the time of offering he saw Sardar Birpalsingh going in a motor up to the railway gate and then returning back from there. Witness stated that he saw people running and heard them crying that Sardar Birpalsingh was firing and that many persons had fallen in the rear. While going back to his village the witness saw the body of a dead boy with a black coat with a shot wound on the back of the left shoulder lying at the end of the garden. He also stated that fifteen to sixteen persons were lying on either side of the road. The second witness also mostly collaborated the above statement.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has informed the Court from Ramgarh, Nainital, that owing to illness he would not be able to attend the Court till the end of the month. It seems that the Court intends calling both Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya after the first week of July.

In accordance with the resolution of the Bengal Council, the Government have appointed a committee with Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose as President to inquire into the spread of water hyacinth in Bengal.

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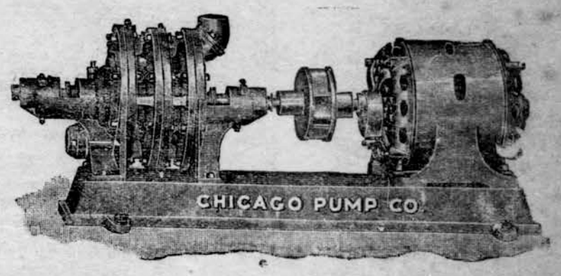

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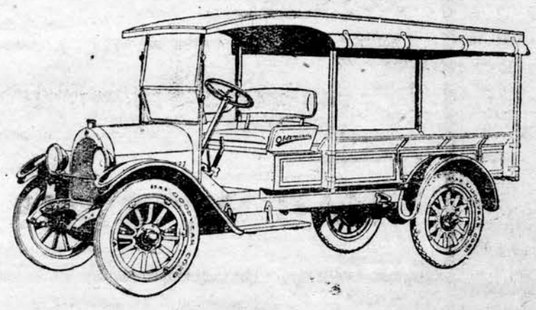

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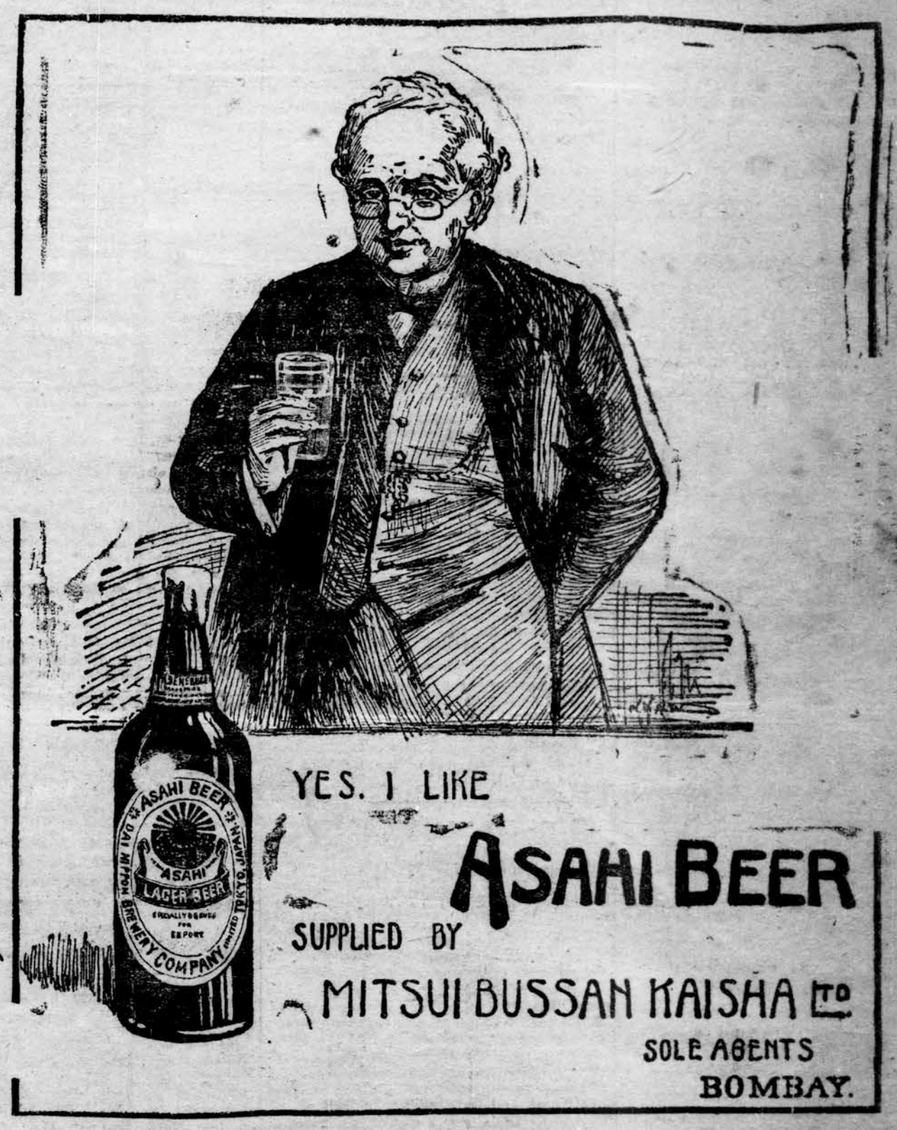

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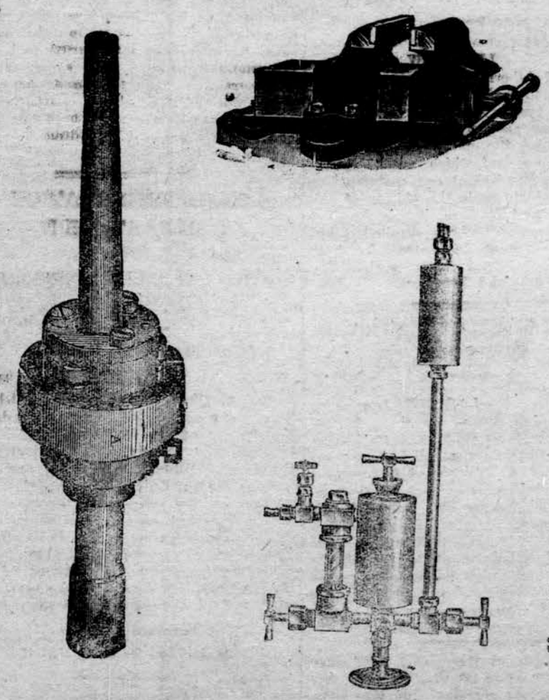

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